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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Recovery Faces Open Shop

Banks Will Aid Production

England Wins the Davis Cup

Kidnapers Return O'Connell

France Opens Cherbourg Port

Field Museum Has Early Man

BECOMING for the time a partner of industry, the U. S. Government is brought face to face with a serious industrial problem. Iron and steel offer a code containing an open shop clause and in starting hearings upon it the Recovery Administration must acknowledge employers' rights to the open shop or else approve Labor's demand that all lines be unionized. The Recovery Administration can hardly sidestep the question, since it has undertaken to regulate wages, hours and work conditions. From Hollywood eastward many dormant unions have already come to life and are making demands under the new laws. General Johnson, administrator, must hold the scales even—How will he act upon the tremendous issue of open or closed shop?

¶ The American recovery plan unfolds swiftly. Eleven of the nation's largest banks pledge financial aid where goods are to be produced in one season and sold in another. In the drafting of a blanket code for retailers the Recovery Administration shows a disposition to allow the 40-hour week extended to 48 hours in small towns. About 1,000,000 persons benefit when the conservation army sees its first pay day since the force was recruited to full. The workers get from $5 to $10 each; their 300,000 families from $15 to $25 each—And how far those forest wages are going to go!

¶ England, after six years of trying to end France's Davis Cup tennis supremacy, lifts the trophy. Henri Cochet defeats Bunny Austin, British player who staged an astonishing comeback to help eliminate Ellsworth Vines, American ace, who lost his championship to Jack Crawford of Australia, but Fred Perry defeats game young Andre Merlin and the cup crosses the English Channel. The defeat prevents France from equaling America's record of having won the cup seven successive times. The lifting of the cup adds new interest to the great international sport—Three nations, in good-natured rivalry, are already pledging themselves to win it next year.

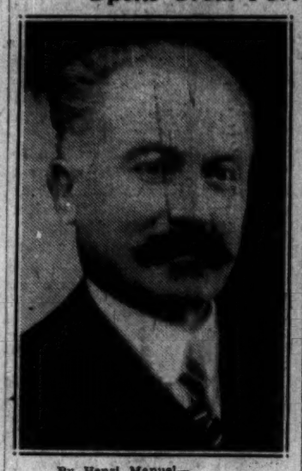
¶ New York State sees John J. O'Connell return to his Albany home when released by kidnapers who held him 24 days, until $40,000 ransom was paid. All the State's police powers are set to apprehend the kidnapers, who may be traced through marks on the ransom money. Governor Lehman will offer proposals to the Legislature to strengthen the law. He is said to favor making it a conspiracy charge to pay money to kidnapers. The abduction racket takes a despicable new form. Two Boston young men kidnap a woman's pet terrier. She pays the $50 demanded—But, happily, three officers capture the extortionists in the act.

¶ France sees President Lebrun formally put its $2,500,000 maritime station at Cherbourg into service. This largest station in Europe is part of a development which included deepening of the harbor at a cost of $8,000,000 and establishment of a basin between deep-water piers to dock the largest transatlantic liners. The 215-foot tower, wearing the arms of the City of New York, has a lighted clock which can be read at 15 miles. The depot, 920 feet long, is like a Greek temple. Fast trains will carry travelers to Paris in 4 hours, 15 minutes. Camille Quoniam of Cherbourg is the prime mover—It was he who taught France to love Ralph Waldo Emerson.

¶ Hungary entertains Dr. Fritz Stockinger, Austrian Minister of Trade, who comes to help draw up a plan for closer economic relations. The undertaking, approved by Premier Mussolini of Italy, follows the visit of Hungarian Premier Gömbös to Rome. Something of the old Austro-Hungarian understanding is regarded as necessary to offset the expansion of Germany and the Little Entente and to afford a basis for economic reconstruction of the Danubian states. But there is one kind of agreement Hungary declares it will not enter—Any pact that calls the present boundaries permanent.

¶ Field Museum, Chicago, opens superb groups representing prehistoric man back through 250,000 years. Eight dioramas begin with a scene of the Chellean period, next depict human life among the Neanderthal men, the Cro-Magnons, Asians who spread through Europe with their Aurignacian culture about 30,000 years ago and with whom art had its birth in cave wall drawings. Solutrean and Magdalonian men, who left their skeletons in France, follow. Mesolithic and Neolithic precede a group on Lake Neuchâtel. Rugged, crude, primitive man, suffering nameless hardships, creates a common impression on the spectators—Despite a trivial depression, they'd never trade places with him.

President of France Opens Great Port



By Henri Manuel—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Albert Lebrun

Cherbourg Opens Maritime Station Of Notable Type

Acreage Larger Than City Reclaimed to Form Basin for Great Liners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHERBOURG, France, July 31—President Lebrun yesterday officially inaugurated the new $10,500,000 deep-water port and maritime station, specially constructed to welcome American tourists to France.

The arms of the city of New York decorate the imposing tower, 215 feet high, which surmounts the vast station, one of the largest and most complete in the world. Here the largest transatlantic liners afloat or under construction may now dock with ease and safety at any hour of the day or night, in any kind of weather and regardless of tides.

For five years work has continued on the harbor project, which involved reclaiming from the waves 150 acres of territory—slightly more than the total surface of the entire city of Cherbourg itself. Much of the work had to be done 100 feet below the surface of the sea.

Great Basin Excavated

In all some 6,500,000 cubic yards of earth were excavated in the course of dredging and deepening the whole of Cherbourg Harbor, and of constructing a new "transatlantic basin," at a cost of $8,000,000. This basin is bounded by the dry land, by the open sea and by two deep-water piers, each 2100 feet in length and placed 750 feet apart. This forms a port in which the largest liners may execute all the maneuvers incident to docking and clearing without disturbing other ships which may be at anchor.

The great maritime station is built of artificial granite, and cost $2,500,000. It is, roughly, rectangular in shape, patterned after Greek classic architecture, and is 920 feet long by 138 feet wide. Mechanically it is equipped with every device to expedite the landing of passengers and the unloading of baggage. Provision is also made for the easy handling of mail, of which some 600,000 sacks pass through Cherbourg each year, mostly coming from or going to

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Mexico Plans 6-Year Recovery Program

MEXICO, D. F., July 31 (AP)—The mobilization of Mexico's resources or rehabilitation of her economic life through a six-year program began today under the command of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the "iron man" and former President of Mexico.

One point involved in the plans concerns the possibility of a trade agreement with the United States in preparation for what Calles predicts will be an "economic warfare between continents." The recovery program, technically called "the program of action and government for the six-year presidential term," will be the platform of the National Revolutionary Party, and is designated for execution by the next President, who will be chosen next July and inaugurated next December.

The three leaders and a commission appointed by the President will perfect the plan, which will be ready for adoption at the party convention in December.

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Things Present

The Casual Day makes another casual appearance on the Editorial page.

If you are interested in art, you will find George Luks invigorating. Read an interview with him—"Away With Timidity"—on the News of Art, Music, and the Theater page.

One of Ptolemy's maps and an interesting accompanying story appear on the Home Forum page.

The puzzle fans are invited to sharpen their wits with today's Pict-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and another Number Puzzle.

"The Baby's First Year" series commences on Wednesday.

Ravages of Public Enemy No. 1 Made Without Armed Weapon

Nearly 500 Fatalities in Massachusetts This Year Laid at Door of Reckless Motorists, With Little Effort at Prevention

"Public Enemy No. 1" killed 13 people in Massachusetts last week and is still at large.

No, he is not a gangster. He doesn't even tote a gun. What is more, some police departments do not consider his escapades seriously. Yet, the reckless automobile driver has killed 467 persons in Massachusetts since Jan. 1. In the last 18 months he caused more fatalities in the United States than the American casualties in the World War.

"Public Enemy No. 1," as he is called by Mr. Charles M. Finn, Chelsea police chief, has "three killings on his record to every one by professional and amateur murderers. He maims more victims than all the gunmen in the country. The loss of property he causes makes the loot of all bank robbers look like the day's work of a subway pickpocket."

Despite this mobilization of facts, Mr. Finn notes that considerably more emphasis is placed on tracking down the gangster than on curbing the menace of reckless driving. "Public Enemy No. 1" appears in several guises. Chiefly, he is the motorist who tries to save a minute by taking chances. He stakes his own safety and that of innocent pedestrians for a prize of one minute's time. Another member of his "gang" is the flagrantly reckless driver who must speed everywhere and, another, the motorist who lets his safety equipment go bad.

The man who drinks and drives is one of the gang leaders, according to safety officials.

And finally, the least vicious members of the group are those who try to pass another car when the view ahead is obstructed, who jump traffic lights or go too fast at street intersections.

As a class, these violators of traffic laws caused 151,732 fatalities in the five years ended in 1931, according to figures of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

Comparing the heedlessness of motorists to the viciousness of criminals, Mr. Finn points out that there were three times as many automobile fatalities in 1931 as there were homicides. Further, one-third of all arrests made in Massachusetts every year are for traffic law violations. Another third is for drunkenness.

What if the population of Nevada, Delaware, Wyoming and the city of Washington were wiped out? The world would mourn over one of its greatest tragedies. Yet, "Public Enemy No. 1" hit 1,032,000 persons in 1931, a total equal to the population of these localities.

"In the face of these figures," Chief Finn demanded, "can anyone say that highway safety is not one of the principal police functions?"

Pinchot Assures Coal Miners Of Right to Picket

Green County Miners Vote to Join Strikers; Seek Union Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIONTOWN, Penna., July 31—Under the quieting hand of martial law, 15,000 striking miners in Fayette County today have attained at least one objective in their war on company unions, which have been utilized in the past by certain large coal operators to permit an irresolute voice to labor.

Today the miners have the assurance of Gov. Gifford Pinchot of the right to organize and to picket peacefully.

National guardsmen quickly settled a slight skirmish between strike pickets and mine workers at the Edenborn Mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, near here, today.

Meanwhile, however, Green County miners held a mass meeting at Nemacoline, Penna., early this morning and voted to join the strike movement. They demand recognition of their union. Their call for a walk-out came in the face of a warning by Mr. P. T. Fagan, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, that a strike at this time "might be playing into the hands of the coal operators."

The ultimate effect of the strike here is destined to be felt far beyond the limits of this strike-ridden area, which is the chief source of coal supply for Pittsburgh's steel mills. Upon its outcome may hinge the National Recovery Administration's final action on the code submitted Friday by the Northern Coal Control Association and the Smokeless and Appalachian Coal Association, representative of a majority of the big companies.

And in holding out against company unions, Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, undoubtedly had this in his thought when he complained of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation and whose mines are the fount of the present disturbance, to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Whether Governor Pinchot, a close personal friend of President Roosevelt, felt that the uncontrolled strike of miners in Fayette County was a direct threat against the successful consummation of a working code for the industry, and hence the proverbial monkey wrench in the recovery administration machinery, he did not say. But his emergency call on the state military is interpreted to indicate that he does not intend that any industry within the State be permited to delay the Administration's conquest of the economic slump.

Harrisburg Milk Strike Reaches Full Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 31—The milk strike, started last week by the Capitol City Milk Producers Association against blacklisted dealers in the Harrisburg area, today is about 100 per cent effective.

Plans have been completed by the farmers for marketing their milk to a manufacturer in northern Pennsylvania, the first shipment having been made Saturday night. Picketing, which resulted in the injury of eight persons, has been discontinued.

Dealers have announced that they would enter into no agreement until the Federal Government acts on the arrangement proposed for this territory and sponsored by the Interstate Milk Producers' Association of Philadelphia. This agreement would bring to farmers $2.13 a hundredweight, but would raise the retail price from 9 to 10 cents a quart. A conference will be held in Washington this week, when the Federal Department of Agriculture is expected to review the local milk situation.

Forestry Corps Points New Way In Army Routine

Officers Grin When 'Buck Private' Waves Greeting, 'Hi There, Cap'

Revolution is sweeping the army. No, the buck privates are not rebelling against discipline or treatment. But old traditions and customs are tumbling under the stress of emergency conditions. Discipline by fear, the traditional belief that military rules and ordinances must be backed by the threat of the guard house and the "bull pen," is going by the board.

"Impossible," the old-timer says. But the facts are inescapable even by the old-timers.

It all began with the formation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The army got the job, and yet the army didn't get the job. They were handed the assignment of forming masses of untrained youths into companies, true enough. They were given the job of preserving order and making these gangs into labor units, but all without any semblance of military discipline.

Discipline, yes, the officers were told. But compulsion, emphatically no! Persuade 'em, lead 'em, or even kid 'em along, but don't drive 'em.

No Barked "Squads Right"

Young officers who had been brought up in the tradition that discipline without compulsion and the threat of punishment was impossible scratched their heads in perplexity. Even the old commands of "Squads right" and "Squads left" were taboo. How to drive a company of men, much less to lead them, unless they were taught military formations, brought new wrinkles to officers' brows. How even to "Kid 'em along" under such conditions looked like a flat impossibility. But orders were orders. The officers had their orders even if they couldn't issue any.

If you want a job done right call in the army. That has for long been the army's proud boast. Now the army had the job. They had to handle 250,000 youths in a new kind of war, none of them with any training or discipline that prepared them for camp life. The army's reputation as a doer of jobs was at stake. Corrugated brows added more wrinkles and deepened the old ones. But, determined, even if perplexed, the officers tackled the job. The result has surprised even the most hard-boiled disciplinarian. The officers have been going to school. And their course of training has uncovered far-reaching possibilities.

New Values Appear

In a multitude of camps scattered across the nation young officers have been learning new lessons. They have had to maintain discipline among young boys who were bound by no compulsion. Any one of them might leave camp whenever he felt so inclined. There was nothing to stop him. Officers trained in the ritual of rank had to get used to being approached by a "buck private" of the forestry corps who might greet him with a wave of the arm and a "Hi there, Cap!" The officers had to get used to this, and learn to like it. Yet at the same time they had to keep order and discipline in the camp.

With the "bull pen" and the "hoosegow" removed from the army curriculum, officers were forced to study how they might get the same results without the backing of their threat. Such intangibles as coöperation, reasoning and understanding began to assume a very tangible value. The old tradition of training and discipline of the army began to take on a modern gloss with the application of teamwork.

Best of all, the lesson so learned is not merely to be a temporary help. One army officer says that never again will these officers go back to the old army tradition.

Ford to Use Farm To Grow Parts Of His Automobiles

Corn and Beans to Desert Succotash for Whizzing Vee-Eights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., July 31—Mr. Henry Ford's greatest venture, decentralization of mass production, by spreading it over a greater area and uniting it with agriculture so that workmen may have more and continuous employment, is not all a matter of punching time clocks and tilling the soil.

It embraces the widest opportunities, he explains, for breadwinners to work out their own ideals of home and environment, to educate their children and to give their families recreational and social advantages of their own selection. There is no paternalism, he added.

These advantages are said to be strikingly evident in one of the first of the Ford communal units, the Washtenaw Coöperative Industries. This one is mentioned because it has been developed to the point where it embraces most of the integral parts necessary to the functioning of the whole. The industrial-social organization set up by Mr. Ford is not a community in the sense that its members live in rows of small houses that all look alike and whose ambitions and activities rise no higher than the common level of a settlement.

Some of the participating families live 20 miles or more from Ypsilanti, where headquarters of this recently established unit have been opened. Here is located the model Ford factory where generators and starters are made, entirely by machine and under mass production methods.

Six Thousand Acres for Ford Parts

Also, along the Huron River, which furnishes the power for manufacture, are more than 6000 acres on which are grown farm products that eventually become a part of Ford cars. But residence bears no relationship to farm and factory. Distance means nothing to the average Ford worker, for with rare exceptions he drives to and from shop and field.

Washtenaw Coöperative Industries, organized along the simple lines laid down, is coöperative in the true sense, in that each member is an equal shareholder. Further, it is democratic in its structure, and self-governed through a board of

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Bushnell Sees Need Of 'Seabury' System To Eradicate Crime

Nothing short of a commission invested with the time and authority of the Seabury investigation in New York City can effectively fulfill the public's hopes for scourging crime from Massachusetts, in the opinion of Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County.

Mr. Bushnell made this clear in a statement issued today explaining his declination of a proffered membership on the Massachusetts crime commission. His place has been taken by Prof. Frank L. Simpson of the Boston University Law School, who promptly accepted Gov. Joseph B. Ely's appointment.

"I take it from the terms of the resolve creating the commission," said Mr. Bushnell, "that it is entirely different in scope and in extent from the so-called Seabury investigation in New York. Judge Seabury was appointed counsel with unlimited powers to produce such evidence as he saw fit. The investigation lasted for about one year. It was given an initial appropriation which enabled it to do far more than scratch the surface and to employ an efficient force of trained investigators. It resulted in a thorough exposure of corruption and the removal of the Mayor of New York City."

He then questioned the effectiveness of the proposed Massachusetts commission, calling it so broad that it embraces the whole substantive of criminal law, practice and procedure in this Commonwealth. Yet, he declared, it is so limited in time and staff that effective results are doubtful. It has, he said, no power to initiate prosecution or removal proceedings or to do anything other than to make recommendations for legislation to the General Court.

"There is, I fear, a public misapprehension of the function and the powers of this commission," he continued. "High hopes are expressed that it will stamp out racketeering in all its forms. Under the terms of this resolve it has no such power."

New European Nation Planned By Catalan-Speaking Regions

Mediterranean Portion of Spain and Entire South of France Included

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A movement for the formation of "Occitania," a new European nation embracing all the Catalan-speaking regions, appears to be gaining momentum in Catalonia. While in Madrid the project is still considered fanciful, to a growing element in Barcelona it is as real as was the long fight for Catalan autonomy, which bore fruit last summer.

Occitania, as conceived at present, would include the Spanish territories of Valencia, Catalonia and the Balearic Islands, together with Roussillon, Languedoc, Provence, Dauphinat, Auvergne, Limousin and Gascony in France. It would also include the little Pyreneean republic of Andorra.

A map illustrating the projected alliance shows it including most of the Mediterranean portion of Spain, and the entire southern strip of France, from the Pyrenees to a frontier stretching from Bordeaux to the Italian border.

Each of these regions has its dialect, in addition to French or Spanish, but there is little real difference between the various dialects, with the exception of that of Gascony. In Catalonia the language is called Catalan, but in other regions

Occitania

By a Staff Artist of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

it is called Valencian, Mallorquin, Provençal or Limousin.

The movement has captured the imagination of students at the University of Barcelona, and other universities of "Occitania." Many intellectuals, literary figures, and persons with radical political views are also actively backing the scheme. Considerable money is being spent, but it has not been made known where it comes from.

Leaders of the movement have adopted "La Copa Santa" (The Holy Cup) as the "national anthem." It was written by the Provençal poet, Federico Mistral.

In Catalonia the idea of forming

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Austro-Hungarian Ties Strengthened By Trade Envoys

Help for Danubian Area Hinged on Coöperation of Two Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, July 31—Visit of the Austrian Minister of Trade and Communications, Dr. Fritz Stockinger, accompanied by a group of commercial and railroad experts, to draw up a plan of closer economic relations between Austria and Hungary, is the latest of many recent instances of the steady growth of the tendency toward renewal of the intimate coöperation once existing between the two chief nations of the former Hapsburg empire.

Recent visits of the Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr. Julius Gömbös, to Vienna and to Rome were devoted largely to furthering this plan, which Premier Benito Mussolini heartily favors.

Political circles both here and in Vienna consider such coöperation an indispensable means of maintaining the independence of Austria and Hungary in face of the aggression of Hitlerism from Germany and the growing power of the Little Entente.

Needs Are Complementary

Economically, these two lands supplement each other, since Austria needs Hungary's agricultural products and the latter country needs Austria's manufactured articles.

Leaders of both nations often assert that coöperation between them must serve as a basis for the economic reconstruction of the Danubian states, and that recognition of their just claims will make a beginning of general world recovery possible.

On his return from Rome, Premier Gömbös issued a statement declaring that the "four-power pact has created an atmosphere in which the solution of Hungary's economic and political problems appears possible." "But solving eastern European questions without us is unthinkable," he added.

Sends Message to Il Duce

After leaving Italy Premier Gömbös telegraphed to Premier Mussolini that their conversations had "served the welfare of my land, the peace of Europe, and the traditional friendship of our peoples."

The great importance the Hungarian people attach to Italian-Hungarian friendship and their complete approval of the refusal of the Budapest Government to enter any eastern European pact involving the slightest recognition of the permanence of the present boundaries is impressively revealed by the enthusiastic greetings the inhabitants of border towns and other cities waved to the Premier as his train passed through and by the hearty reception accorded to him by thousands of persons who awaited his arrival at Budapest.

Deck Hand to Captain and Back Again Is All in Day's Work on Hudson Ferry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIVOLI, N. Y., July 31—Captains all! This is the story of the Saugerties-Tivoli ferry, which operates on the Hudson River here and, with a "fleet" of one stanch little vessel, the Saugerties, makes a round trip across the mighty stream every 12 minutes, carrying automobiles and passengers. The entire crew, from captain to deck hand, is a real, sure-enough licensed sea captain.

Here's the secret. The Saugerties carries a crew of only two! One acts as captain and pilot; the other is engineer, oiler and deck hand, purser and general roustabout.

It all dates back to last year, when the ferry was operated by a big city company. Due to lack of business, it was leased this year to the two captains who operated the ferry last season, working in two shifts. Now the engineers have hit upon the scheme of "doubling up," both of them working each shift, one being captain half the time, and exchanging positions during the next shift.

It works out fine. Captain Don is in the pilot house in the forenoon, while Captain Hanney is on deck, and positions are reversed after luncheon.

The ferry has become so popular that automobiles are now coming long distances to cross the river here, so the "old salts" are operating from 6 a. m. until midnight, necessitating the engaging of an extra deck hand to "spell" them off.

The little craft is entirely seaworthy and can carry 10 automobiles at one time.

Clerks Complain Chain Store Will Retain Old Wage

Girls Say Letter Warned Them to Keep Silence—First Case Reported

Announcement that a certain powerful chain retail store intends to flout the "Blue Eagle" has had a speedy response from consumer representatives who predict an unprecedented boycott campaign on the part of buyers.

The same insidious outlaw segment that has crippled the vast body of industry in the past appears determined to ignore patriotic appeal and pursue sub-standard practices.

Mr. Robert Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, returned to his home Saturday and found 40 girl clerks of a prominent retail chain store awaiting him.

During the day, Mr. Watt said, the girls had been called to hear the reading of a form letter from the central office saying that the store definitely would not comply with the blanket code, that the present subminimum wage of $8.50 a week, would be maintained and that these girls were to keep still about it.

Mr. Watt declared this episode symptomatic of the most menacing opposition of the "Blue Eagle" drive. It seems, he said, that the same 10 per cent of industry which President Roosevelt specified as throwing business into chaos, was not going to mend its ways without compulsion.

Up to Public Opinion

The only sanction under the blanket code is conscience and public opinion. Where conscience fails, public opinion must assume responsibility for enforcing the code. These uncoöperative industries must be disciplined by the public's buying from "Blue Eagle" stores, Mr. Watt said.

Already, according to a representative of a local consumers' group, buyers have evidenced their determination "of buying only Blue Eagle," no matter what the pinch in the purse. There is pending a patriotic drive by consumers to make this code work despite the allure of bargains.

Refusals to coöperate is by no means characteristic of all chain stores for one nation-wide grocery chain was one of the first across the line with its code.

However, signs developed today that the great bulk of employers do not propose to "chisel" away the force of the blanket code by petitioning for special indulgence in excessive numbers.

Out of the many thousands of New England's employers which have by now signed the "blanket code," barely a dozen have applied to the district recovery administration for individual rulings, which would weaken the impact of the code in these particular cases.

Called Highly Significant

"This is highly significant," said Mr. Hugh Butler, chief of the recovery drive in New England, "because a success of the blanket code on a nation-wide scale depends upon having only a rock-bottom minimum of exceptions to the blanket rulings."

Mr. Butler's statement was given further weight by similar evidence at the office of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is charged with the responsibilities of approving or disapproving any individual petitions to break through the provisions of the code.

Only a handful of petitions have so far been brought to the attention of the chamber. In most of these cases, careful examination of the details have brought out the fact that some provision in the code or in the many official interpretations which have been issued, anticipate the difficulties and that no petition is necessary. Thus petitions are being avoided in all possible cases.

Steel Trade Opens Way To Unionization

Withdraws Open-Shop Clause in Its Proposed Code

Marks Precedent

Action Removes Danger of Bitter Controversy With Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31—In a dramatic development today, the iron and steel industry withdrew the open-shop clause in their proposed national recovery code, thereby eliminating the ground for a bitter controversy with organized labor.

The action was taken in open hearing, in the presence of 1000 or more leaders of industry and unionism in America, who filled every seat in the Commerce Department Building auditorium.

Action by the steel industry is expected to be a precedent for similar action by other big basic industries.

The development was precipitated by a statement of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, after the code had been formally put into the record, questioning the advisability of the open-shop clause.

In the silence that followed, Mr. Robert P. Lamont, former Secretary of Commerce, president of the Iron and Steel Institute, after a brief statement, asked to be allowed to consult with directors of his organization. A 10-minute recess was immediately ordered.

When it concluded, Mr. Lamont announced that unanimous action had been taken to remove the clause.

Miss Perkins Applauds

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who has just returned from a three-day survey of the Pittsburgh steel area, immediately applauded. Her action was followed by a few others on the platform. The whole auditorium realized that industrial history was being made.

The action did not mean, Mr. Lamont hastily declared, however, that any change had occurred in the attitude of the industry, or that the industry would not do "everything in their power" to preserve the satisfactory relationships now existing with their employees.

"I cannot refrain from congratulating the men who control the employees of this great industry," Miss Perkins at once interjected, as she started her presentation of the labor side of the code. "I speak with all sincerity and in thanking them for their patriotic and far-sighted policy I declare that it is a far step toward the ultimate goal of securing a united people—united in the faith of a real democracy."

Miss Perkins had come to the meeting with a speech containing a detailed attack on the open shop provision of the proposed code, but after the action of Mr. Lamont and his board of directors, she omitted that portion of her address.

Much Yet to Be Done

However, plenty of material was still left, even after the omission of the open shop section for discussion and controversy before the steel code for the great industry normally employing 400,000 men, and affecting industries employing 900,000 others, is adopted.

In behalf of the industry, Mr. Lamont opened his address with the contention that the proposed 40-hour week would be well nigh impossible to carry into effect. As specified in the submitted code the 40-hour week would be the average time worked by an employee per day over a six-months period.

"We have specified a maximum of hours of labor which the industry believes is the very lowest that it can fix," he stated. "With a 40-hour maximum working week, the shortage of labor would become acute."

Mr. Lamont declared that an excess of 85,400 men over the present average supply of skilled iron workers in the country would be required to put into effect the maximum 40-hour week.

Cutting through or ignoring these arguments, Miss Perkins, who immediately followed, demanded a flat weekly schedule of 40 hours rather than the proposed averaging of hours over a six-months period. She urged also a flat daily rate of not more than eight hours for any individual.

Urges Only Two Zones

Instead of dividing the country into several areas with differing wages, she recommended only two zones for the entire nation.

She urged also a smaller difference between minimum and maximum wages; elimination for all time of the seven-day week; elimination of the 12-hour day, where it still persisted; inclusion of "white-collar" workers under the code and time off before meals for workers, instead of the present "eat-and-run" system.

Miss Perkins left no doubt that she did not consider Mr. Lamont's arguments for a 40-hour week valid.

"I am convinced that the maximum of 40 is too great to accomplish the purposes of wide reëmployment," she said.

Instead she proposed a 36-hour week. She declared her regret that the industry had not "risen to the opportunity of ruling out the 7-day week, the 12-hour day and all unduly long hours."

Miss Perkins was similarly critical of the new wage rates proposed.

"Every single rate in the proposed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Mattern Returns To New York After Siberian Crack-Up

Given Warm Welcome on Arrival in Borrowed Plane From Toronto

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—Jimmie Mattern is home again today, more than eight weeks after he set out from Floyd Bennett Field in the airplane "Century of Progress" to set a record for a solo flight around the world. Mattern's flight, after being delayed by several mishaps in Siberia, ended when he cracked-up on June 14 on his way to Nome, 10 miles from the nearest settlement, and was lost to the world for 14 days.

Piloting a borrowed airplane, the flier who has won many laurels in aviation for Texas, his native State, landed at Floyd Bennett Field at 4:41 p. m. yesterday after a 4 hours 11 minutes flight from Toronto.

Welcomed by enthusiastic crowds at the field, Mattern acknowledged the greetings with a wide smile and a cordial "Hello, everybody," when he climbed from the cockpit. After the customary session with radio men and photographers, he was carried off to a dinner in his honor at Coney Island, where sidewalk throngs made the most of their opportunity to get a glimpse of him.

Mr. John H. McCooey, Brooklyn Democrat leader, and Mr. Jay Fox, secretary to Mayor John P. O'Brien, officially greeted Mattern.

Mattern in Toronto Clung to Souvenirs

TORONTO, July 31 (AP)—The elevator light came on. The door opened. Out popped two bell boys. One carried a complete airplane instrument board, another a Russian rifle and an oil-soaked dunnage bag. A flying suit dangled behind.

In the wake came Jimmie Mattern, limping from the effects of his crash on the Siberian tundra.

It was just before dawn in a Toronto hotel. Mattern, with Pat Reid, Canadian pilot, had just driven into the city. At Lion's Head, 35 miles north of Owen Sound, was Reid's light plane, a cylinder head blown.

Mattern was loath to talk about his Siberian experience, but he was willing to show his pictures. From the oil-soaked bag he brought the pictures—of the plane, hopelessly wrecked, of Jimmy, peering from the tiny shack he built on the tundra.

One wing of the wrecked plane was cocked crazily in the air. "I walked up and down that wing for exercise. I didn't eat for 14 days."

Maryland Stamps Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31—A public sentiment campaign is being conducted in Maryland to induce federal post office officials to issue a series of stamps commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Maryland in 1934.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Alfred Lewis, MANAGER
HOTEL
TAFT
NEW YORK
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

Not Exactly a Vacation Spot

By Ewing Galloway—The Christian Science Monitor

Anadyr, Siberia, Where Mattern Rested After Rescue

Boston's Beaches Attract 1,200,000

Old Sol swept his sweltering searchlights down on Massachusetts yesterday to find more than one-fifth of the State's population bidding for a swim at Greater Boston beaches.

Bathing suits were at a premium at Nantasket and Revere beaches, where crowds stood in line for more than two hours to get inside the bathhouse doors. Bargain day rush at a department store was, by comparison, a leisurely picnic. More than 350,000 packed Revere Beach. About 300,000 crammed Nantasket. Total figures for Greater Boston beaches reached about 1,200,000—probably the biggest beach day in the State's history.

The contest between Old Sol and the ocean began early with the beaches thronged long before the sun's rays started to bake city streets. Forewarned of the heat by the sizzle of Saturday, week-enders had packed their "grub" the night before ready for an all-day Sunday excursion to the beach. But the heat was even too much for Father Neptune. Bathers reported that the waters of Nantasket Beach were warm, something unusual, they thought. Bathers were accommodated by high tides in the afternoon.

State College Sets Date For Annual Field Day

Massachusetts State College holds its fifteenth annual field day on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the Waltham Field Station.

Everyone interested in horticultural pursuits, commercial or amateur, are cordially invited to attend. Specialists will be available for personal consultation on plant troubles, insect pests, soils and fertilizers. The celery and carrot contests will be held this year, and for the first time a sweet pepper contest is being planned. All growers of these vegetables are urged to compete. Prizes are given by the State Department of Agriculture. Of special interest to women visitors will be extensive gardens of perennials and rock garden plants.

Movie Strikers Plan Advertising Campaign

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 31 (AP)—Striking movie studio technicians have announced plans for settling down to a long siege in their efforts to obtain higher wages and shorter hours. They expect to carry their case to the public through the medium of advertising. The campaign will include the purchase of space in newspapers.

Opening of the second week of the strike found producers as adamant as employees and no immediate prospect of closing the breach.

Events

Brookline Jewish Club: Dancing and golfing party, benefit Beth Israel Hospital, Morey Pearl's Weymouth Tent, evening.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 5:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Another Language," 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.

Summer Theaters

Newport, R. I.—Casino Theater, "The Late Christopher Bean," week of July 31.
Provincetown—Wharf Theater, "A Very Great Man" (new), week of July 31.
South Yarmouth—Toy Theater, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," week of July 31.
Dennis—Cape Playhouse, "What Every Woman Knows," week of July 31.
West Falmouth—Beach Theater, "By Your Leave" (new), begins Aug. 2.
Cohasset — South Shore Playhouse, "Tourists Accommodated," week of July 31.
Brookfield—Louise Galloway Players, "No Account" (new), week of July 31.
Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse, "The Late Christopher Bean," week of July 31.
Tamworth, N. H.—The Barnstormers, "The Late Christopher Bean," week of July 31, Tamworth, Holderness, Franconia, Intervale and Wolfeboro.
Bar Harbor, Maine.—Criterion Theater, "Charley's Aunt," Thursday and Friday.
Skowhegan, Maine—Lakewood Players, "Another Language," week of July 31.
Ogunquit, Maine—Ogunquit Playhouse, "Adam, the Creator," week of July 31.

Events Tomorrow

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, speaking program, Boston City Club, 12:15.
New England Sausage Manufacturers: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.
Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The International Ice Patrol," 3, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Another Language," 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts. Byzantine Coins, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes, engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; portrait engravings of the seventeenth century, modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d. Etchings by F. L. Griggs.
Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Will be closed during the month of August. It will reopen on Sept. 2.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Homer, Sargent and Macknight. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art. Recent gifts from the Republic of Spain; Iberian bronzes and pottery and sculpture.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also specially arranged garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists. Also exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.
The Architects' Shop—Exhibition and sale of water colors by Constantine A. Pertzoff. Through Aug. 5.
Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30. Life in a rock-tide pool, water and land birds of North America, moths and butterflies, foreign birds, pottery making in Pueblo Land, Indian baskets, 380 old-fashioned modern, foreign and novelty dolls, figurines showing customs of vanishing India.
Goodman-Walker Gallery — Miscellaneous exhibition of prints and drawings.
Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.
Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.
Casson Galleries—General summer shows.
Foster Brothers—General summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Audubon prints of bird life.
W. J. Gardner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.
Holman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.
Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.
Schervee Studio—General print show.
J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.
Robbins Memorial Library, Arlington—Exhibition of oil paintings and block prints by Charles Morton. Through Aug. 31.

Design of Sea Walls Tested by Professor In Miniature Ocean

Where waves 80 to 100 feet or more in height come into contact with sea-shore property the result is a severe loss for those whose love of the sea causes them to build where Neptune's wrath is greatest. For them the ocean is a pretty big and costly affair.

But at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology they have an "ocean" in a hydraulic laboratory. Of course, it's a fresh water ocean, there are no rocks, no fish and no seaweed, but just the same Prof. Kenneth C. Reynolds intends to use this small concrete ocean, and a plunger-style wave-making machine to tell him what type of sea walls are most effective in stopping destruction.

For his purposes, the small two- or three-foot storm waves are proportionately as great as the highest along the Atlantic coast. Their damage too is proportionately as great, though the laboratory ocean is only 20 feet long and 6 feet wide.

A wedg-shaped plunger moving up and down at the far end of the ocean makes the miniature waves. From the moment they start rolling shoreward to break upon a sandy beach and hurl themselves against the tiny sea wall, their behavior is observed. As they break and toss spray at a height equivalent to from 25 to 60 feet, according to adjustments made on the plunger wave-making machine, they carry sand and pebbles beyond the wall just as the sea does on Atlantic seaboard beaches.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday except possibly local thunder showers Tuesday afternoon; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday except probably local thunder showers Tuesday afternoon; slightly warmer tonight in north portion.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday except probably local thunder showers Tuesday afternoon; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday except probably local thunder showers Tuesday afternoon; not quite so warm on the coast tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast or south; partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; possibly local thunder showers Tuesday afternoon.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: A period of showers middle of week, and possibly showers near Canadian border Monday, otherwise generally fair; warm first half, cooler latter half of week.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	82	90	Montreal	64	68
Bismarck	58	86	Nantucket	72	80
Boston	72	98	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	74	76	New York	84	92
Calgary	42	62	Norfolk, Va.	78	92
Charleston	84	90	North Platte	70	92
Chicago	80	94	Philadelphia	84	96
Cincinnati	76	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	106
Denver	68	88	Pittsburgh	78	90
Eastport, Me.	62	70	Portland, Me.	70	84
Hatteras	84	86	Raleigh	78	94
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. July 30	76	..	St. Louis	78	92
		80	Minneapolis	78	100
Helena, Mont.	52	78	Salt Lake City	70	92
Huron, S. D.	68	102	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	80	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	86
Kansas City	74	90	Seattle	58	76
Key West	82	94	Tampa	74	88
Los Angeles	64	80	Washington	82	94
Memphis	78	88	Dodge City	70	92
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	58	80

A—9 a. m. July 31.
B—Maximum July 30.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 6:45 p. m., Tuesday 7:25 a. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

Eight-Mile 'Yee-Hoos' Startle Three States

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn., July 31 (AP)—By shouting so loudly that his voice was heard—according to the judges—a distance of eight miles and in three states at the same time, Lee Chrisman, 32-year-old Kentucky farmer living near Danville, yesterday set what his followers claim is a world record.

In the quiet and stillness of the mountains that mark the junctions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia at this point, Chrisman, an auctioneer, climbed to the top of the pinnacle of Cumberland Gap at 3 a. m. Then he yelled as loudly as he could. Two listeners were stationed in Tennessee and two in Virginia, each eight miles from the starting point of Chrisman's "big bellow." Faintly at first, then distinctly, they said, the auctioneer's mighty "Yee-hooo" came over the mountains. Another listener was in Kentucky.

USE this on the sink and see what a difference it makes...

If your sink has never been cleaned with *Bon Ami*—try it! Then look at the result. All the dirt and impurities will be gone and in addition, the sink will really glisten. That's because Bon Ami *polishes at the same time that it cleans.*

Unlike coarse cleaners, *Bon Ami* doesn't scratch and dull the surfaces it is used on. It cleans quickly, easily and thoroughly all such things as bathtubs, pots and pans, windows, painted woodwork.

BON AMI

in Powder, Cake or the smart De luxe Package for Bathrooms

"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

Steel Industry Opens Gates Leading Toward Unionization

(Continued from Page 1)

21 wage districts is to be lower than the average of the entrance rates for the year 1929," she declared.

"This is not increasing purchasing power, it is merely the policy of sharing the work and dividing wages which, though helpful in preventing distress, was not able to increase employment and stimulate revival prior to the enactment of the Recovery Act."

Miss Perkins remarked acidly on the proposed low southern rates:

"The low rates of 25 and 27 cents an hour for the two southern districts are presumably based on the predominance of Negro labor in those districts. But Negroes are also consumers," she added.

She charged that "labor espionage" existed in the great industry, and urged a clause for its elimination.

Miss Perkins concluded with a recommendation that instead of 21 geographical regions, only two should be recognized.

Removal of the open-shop clause from the code leaves the subject still under hot discussion.

White-Collar 48 Hours

General Johnson spent several hours yesterday with members of the Labor Advisory Board discussing the working hours in the proposed blanket code for retailers. This affects 5,000,000 "white-collar" workers. The proposed code calls for a 48-hour work week, which has caused objection in the advisory board.

According to reports, the General acquiesced in demands that the 48-hour week should apply to retailers in small towns but with a 40-hour week in the big cities. If this report is correct, it marks the first major modification in the President's 35-40-hour week minimum.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., principal owner of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was reported ready to intervene in the controversy between Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the company, and Mr. James A. Moffet who just resigned from a $100,000-a-year job as director and vice-president to become a member of the Industrial Advisory Board. In a statement issued by Mr. Teagle he pledged the company's support to the Administration. Mr. Moffet is expected to become tsar of the oil industry.

Labor Again Active

Evidence already exists that rising living costs, increased factory production and the tacit sympathy of the Administration have stirred dormant labor organizations into action. From the Hollywood motion picture studios on the Pacific, to the soft coal mines and textile factories of Pennsylvania, this new attitude is evidencing itself in strikes.

This was the background for the start of the steel and iron code hearings. Officials of the Roosevelt Administration are obviously attempting to hold the force of this industrial unrest in check, but at the same time seem prepared to give labor a bargaining power never previously vouchsafed in American history. And on Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, who opened the steel hearing today, rests the burden of attempting to keep the scales even between employers and employed.

Meanwhile officials were heartened by the number of acceptances of the blanket code continuing to pour into post offices. Industries with well over 1,000,000 workers will have their own public hearings on individual codes of fair practice this week. Hearings on the petroleum code were also resumed here today.

New Interpretations In

A series of half a dozen new interpretations of the President's re-employment agreement were handed down late last night, bringing the total number of such interpretations to 12. It was explained that the blanket code was intended to be "flexible" and that further interpretations would be forthcoming. One of the interpretations made clear that hours worked in excess of the maximum by employees on emergency maintenance or repair work should be paid at the rate of one and a third. Another interpretation explained that the blanket agreement imposes no limitation on the maximum hours of operation of a store or services.

Meanwhile it became obvious today that although the award of the "Blue Eagle" was scheduled for completion on Aug. 1, tomorrow, the work had only just begun, and that several days more would be required to carry it into effect. Citizens were cautioned that for a time at least the display of the emblem on one store while a competing shop or factory in the same block had no such insignia, should not be interpreted adversely to the latter since unforeseen delays have occurred. Other developments of the week-end follow:

Returns to the President's invitation to join in carrying out his re-employment program poured into National Recovery Act headquarters from all sections of the country.

Missouri Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Aug. 4 will be a big day for Mr. Alex Slater, 70-year-old "office boy" for Missouri's Governor, Guy B. Park. The veteran Negro is giving a party on that date which fellow members of his race celebrate as Emancipation Day in Missouri, a party which will be attended by a host of "white folks."

Textile Expansion Held Hampered In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's excessive tax burden would not admit of a $2,800,000 textile expansion program which would increase property value in any county in this State, even if it involved a "great campaign" to procure it, Mr. J. K. Breedin of the Farmers and Taxpayers League said in commenting upon the tax situation in the Palmetto State.

"We have many mills which for a long time studied the matter of expansion," he continued, "but excessive taxation has thrown a damper on investments in this State."

"A study of our tax laws," a statement issued by Mr. Breedin said, "will show that some companies are actually penalized for having an investment in South Carolina, and the reason for a harsh discrimination against them is a matter of interstate commerce law.

"We South Carolinians should think more deeply about the effects of taxes, keeping in mind that business can only prosper when all business of the same kind is exactly on an equal basis before the law. In other words, we can better build up our State by stimulating and promoting business than we can by laying on all the burdens which can be legally imposed."

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SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day weekly from $15

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FUR COATS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID

If You Have an Old Fur Coat Please Bring It or Send to

Morris Weinraub

515 WASHINGTON STREET ROOM 714, BOSTON

We Sell Nothing—We Trade Nothing

"Join us at Johnson's"

After Work

or in the evening stop in at Johnson's and enjoy a cool and refreshing soda or iced drink —daintily prepared and attractively served.

FRESH FRUIT ORANGEADE . . . 15c
FRESH FRUIT LEMONADE . . . 15c
FRESH FRUIT LIME . . . 15c
ICE CREAM SODAS . . . 20c
WITH FRESH FRUIT . . . 25c

Have you tried Johnson's Home-Made Ice Cream? Unusual flavors.

LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER

HOWARD JOHNSON'S

UPTOWN THEA. BLDG., BOSTON
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Our August Sale of

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Furs of Lamson & Hubbard Quality backed by our reputation of over fifty years at prices based upon early purchases of fine skins

Every Wanted Fur
Every Smart Fashion
Every Price Guaranteed

Deferred Payments If Desired

Lamson and Hubbard

BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREETS
BOSTON

SOME state and city governments are discussing the placing of still another tax on food stores. As these food stores are now operating at the smallest possible expense and profit, any further taxes could be taken care of in only one way—*by adding them direct to what you pay for food.*

If food prices do go up, let it be the farmers and food producers who benefit.

Surely we all have a right to cheap food. Yet, every additional tax imposed on food stores increases the cost of your food by exactly the amount of the tax.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Palestine Oranges Travel Far Afield In Export Trade

Gain of 22 P. C. Made in Shipping 4,358,113 Boxes of Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Palestine increased its orange exports 22 per cent during the season November, 1932 to April, 1933, compared with the previous season, it has just been announced here. The total number of boxes of fruit supplied amounted to 4,358,113.

Average prices were lower than in recent years at 11s., 11½d. in Great Britain and 10s., 10½d. on continental markets. At the end of the season grapefruit touched the record figure of £1.12s. a box.

England is the largest importer of Palestine citrus fruits. Germany accounted for nearly 750,000 boxes of Jaffa oranges in the period under review. Scandinavia and Holland also increased their consumption of Palestine citrus fruits and central Europe maintained its former import figure in spite of exchange difficulties owing to the Palestine currency fluctuating with sterling.

While Roumania took less fruit than last year, Canada, on the other hand, imported 50,000 boxes as against 5000 in the previous year. A small consignment was purchased for the first time by the Soviet authorities, a beginning regarded with interest because of its potentialities for the future.

Large areas of land were planted with citrus fruit during the past year and, with the maturity of the younger groves, it is estimated that the export figure will be doubled within the next few years. Exporters are therefore continually seeking new markets to absorb the increasing quantity of fruit. Much is hoped from Canada which has announced exemption of Palestone friut from the heavy duty imposed by the Ottawa Conference.

Atlantic Solo Fliers Plan to Form Own Club

By the Associated Press

Rye, N. Y., July 31

AVIATORS who have crossed the north Atlantic alone are going to form a club.

Plans for the organization—the North Atlantic Solo Flight Club—were discussed yesterday by Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam and her guest, Capt. James A. Mollison.

They broached the idea to Wiley Post, world solo flier, who expressed approval. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Jimmie Mattern, the other eligibles, also will be invited to join.

O'Connell Release Intensifies United War on Kidnaping

Convictions Already Won in 12 Out of 17 Cases Thus Far Tried

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31—The release yesterday of Mr. John J. O'Connell Jr. of Albany, N. Y., 23 days after his capture by kidnapers, while pleasing to his family, merely intensifies the determination of the Department of Justice here to stamp out such crimes, once and for all.

With the return of Mr. O'Connell and the hoped-for recovery of the $40,000 ransom money, known to have been skillfully marked, Washington authorities are encouraged to believe that future possible kidnaping cases will be as successfully brought to justice as those which have followed the stealing of the Lindbergh baby. Since that time convictions have been obtained in 12 out of 17 cases, with three still waiting trial.

In the meantime an international tie-in for the identification of kidnapers, racketeers, gangsters and swindlers is now in the making, according to information just received at the Department of Justice.

The plan is an outgrowth of that proposed in Chicago by foreign and American police heads. As to the proposed organization of an international world police association, the Department explains that communications between countries searching for criminal fugitives may in the future pass between two officially designated clearing house headquarters, one in the United States and the other in Europe. Previously, inquiries passed in a hit-or-miss fashion from one nation to another.

Recent sessions of Congress have seen other proposals suggested to extend federal police acivity, it was said here. Among them are: (1) Federal licensing of firearms; (2) federal law against the interstate transportation of any property obtained by theft or fraud; (3) a federal law against the circulation of malicious rumors concerning national banks; (4) a federal law against the advocacy of overthrowing government by force or violence; (5) interstate compacts and cooperation on state law enforcement; and (6) unification of the existing federal police agencies.

Federal determination to move with effect against organized crime and the racketeer was further indicated by the arrest Saturday of seven horse handlers at the Arlington Park racing track in Chicago, and today a score of jockeys, trainers, and owners are awaiting to be called before a federal grand jury to aid in a study of charges that at least 200 horses competing on American tracks in the last eight months had been doped.

The investigation and raid were conducted by a federal narcotic squad, and although the cases officially involve only the legal possession and transportation of narcotics, the ramifications of the investigation are recognized as of significance in the nation-wide war on gangsters, kidnapers, and racketeers generally. Federal powers to cope indirectly with problems unsolved by local authorities, it is pointed out, again are revealed.

Credit for bringing together American and foreign police chiefs in order that boundary lines might in the future be eliminated, where the hunt for criminals was concerned, is, according to the Department of Justice, due to the efforts of Mr. Barron G. Collier, special deputy police commissioner of New York in charge of foreign relations, and a former police commissioner of that city.

Through his efforts police chiefs from the capitals of Italy, Belgium, France, Holland, Roumania, Scotland, Poland, Germany and Denmark are now in Chicago. It is understood that definite plans for an international police organization will be consummated during a sessions scheduled for New York City, Aug. 1 to 5.

Meanwhile, in Washington with the selection of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover as director of the United States division of investigation, the office of the Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, has completed his "supreme" command for the Government's nation-wide drive against kidnapers and other racketeers.

Search for Abductors Of O'Connell Started; Drastic Law Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31—With Gov. Herbert H. Lehman preparing to send a special message to the Legislature urging the enactment of a law containing drastic penalties for kidnaping, a state-wide search is on today for the abductors of John J. O'Connell Jr., scion of the politically powerful O'Connell clan, Democratic bosses of Albany County.

Mr. O'Connell, who was kidnaped in front of his home here July 7, was returned unharmed at 4 a. m. yesterday to his family after $40,000 ransom had been paid for his release.

Governor Lehman conferred today with his legal advisers regarding the laws against kidnaping now on the State's statute books and how they might be strengthened. The tendency of relatives and friends of victims to negotiate with kidnapers over the heads of law enforcement authorities was said to be regarded by the Governor as a phase of the situation which required the most careful study and, it was added, he favors measures which would make the payment of ransom under such conditions the compounding of a felony. He was said to feel that the present laws were not strong enough to meet the situation.

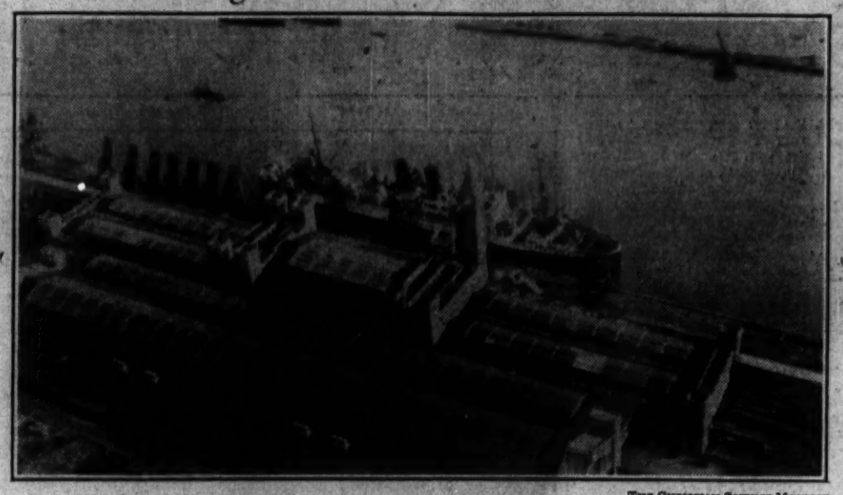
While Governor Lehman is working on this angle of the situation state officials and the police of Albany and New York are carrying on an intensive man hunt for the O'Connell abductors Especially is the search being pushed in New York City where it is believed Mr. O'Connell was taken and held for the money ransom, which was paid through an intermediary.

After the money payment, Mr. O'Connell was picked up by Mr. Louis Snyder, reputable Albany lawyer and legal counsel for the intermediary, and taken to the summer camp of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, uncle of the young man and head of the O'Connell political clan, in the Heidelburg Mountains about 20 miles west of Albany.

While the O'Connell's and the police refused to say just where Mr. Snyder found Mr. O'Connell, reports place it in East 220th Street in Bronx Borough, New York City.

Mr. John G. Delaney, Albany County district attorney, who is directing the search for the kidnapers, was said today to be hot on their trail. Two Albany men were taken before him last night for questioning in connection with the affair, but their names were not revealed. One of them was said to be a waiter in an Albany restaurant.

Cherbourg's Welcome to American Tourists



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Great Port and Maritime Station Erected at Cost of $10,500,000

College Accrediting Affected by School Action at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 31 — Whether Chicago high schools, as affected by the recent reorganization order of the city Board of Education, will continue to be accredited with the University of Illinois and other colleges and universities is a question that has been raised here.

A comparison of the reorganization terms with the printed "conditions for recognition and accrediting of Illinois secondary schools" shows several points in which standards of the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges, the accrediting agency for this region, differ from those set for the Chicago schools.

What shall be done about it is being considered now by a committee of the North Central Association.

One of the chief points at issue is how many classes a high school teacher shall be required to teach daily. The Chicago reorganization plan says seven. The North Central Association says that "six classes shall be regarded as a maximum."

Chilean Farmer Fined, Horse Played on Tracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Señor Luis Morales, a farmer at La Serena, has been fined at the local police court for allowing one of his horses to "stray" on the state railroad.

He was denounced by the locomotive drivers who complained that the horse in question had developed the daily habit of waiting on the track for the trains and then galloping ahead, causing them to slacken speed for fear of collision.

Catalan Regions Talk New Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

Occitania is linked with the Catalan "renaissance," the centenary of which is being observed this year.

This "renaissance" dates from the year 1833, when Bonaventura Carles Aribau published a poem "A Ma Patria," which signaled the reawakening of Catalan patriotism. Since 1774, when the combined armies of Philip V of Spain and Louis XIV of France had subjugated Catalonia by the assault of Barcelona, Catalan culture and patriotic sentiment had lain almost completely dormant. To the decline of Catalonia the discovery of America also contributed, for this shifted much importance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.

In the early years after 1833 the movement was chiefly literary, but toward the end of the nineteenth century it developed a political aspect, which culminated in the granting of autonomy to the region by the Spanish Government last summer. With the autonomy came the elevation of Catalan, along with Castilian, as an official language of Catalonia, after it had long been banned by the kings of Spain. Now, home rule having been won, many Catalans are looking toward the formation of Occitania as the next step in their renaissance movement.

Martial Law Ended For Georgia Capitol

ATLANTA, Ga., July 31 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge Saturday ended martial law rule under which the highway department had been operating by dissolving his proclamation of June 29. His new proclamation said the conditions which made the original order necessary "no longer exist."

For the first time since the martial law order was issued there were no soldiers on duty at the highway department building or elsewhere around the capitol.

Cherbourg Opens Maritime Station Of Notable Type

(Continued from Page 1)

America. Express trains drawn up in the long hall of the new station stand ready to whisk passengers and mail off to Paris in a little over four hours.

Emerson Chosen as Patron

The project of enlarging and improving the port of Cherbourg was undertaken partly as the result of a recommendation by the United States Shipping Board, and it is hoped here that the United States Lines will soon make Cherbourg with its new transatlantic basin their European terminus. At present it is only a port of call.

A further link with America is constituted by the fact that Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer and philosopher, has been designated as the particular patron of the new maritime station. M. Camille Quonian, president of Cherbourg Chamber of Commerce, who is largely responsible for the realization of the harbor project, is an Emerson enthusiast, and is the founder of an organization called the "French Friends of Emerson." A portrait of the American philosopher, by a Boston etcher, will hang in a place of honor in the maritime station.

President of Mexico Welcomes Cardenas

MEXICO, D. F., July 31 (By U. P.) —An enthusiastic crowd of 30,000 persons, led by President Rodriguez, yesterday welcomed Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, who is considered by many persons certain to be elected President of Mexico next winter, and Gen. Plutarco E. Calles, "strong man" in Mexican politics, on their arrival here yesterday from several weeks' rest at Ensenada, Lower California.

President Rodriguez and the two generals jumped aboard a truck at the railroad station and were driven to General Calles' home followed by a large throng afoot and in automobiles.

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PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
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STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
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WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

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BELFAST: 29 North St.
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BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
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BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
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BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
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LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
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NEWPORT: 19 High St.
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NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
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ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
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SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
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STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
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SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
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LONDON ENGLAND

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Richard Strauss's 'Arabella'

By ALFRED EINSTEIN

Dresden

IT IS five years since Richard Strauss's "Egyptian Helen," predecessor of "Arabella," was produced in Dresden, the city which, under Ernst Schuch, became the traditional scene of the first performances of Strauss's works. "Arabella" is a posthumous work of the poet Hugo von Hofmannsthal, the last testimony of a remarkable partnership that began with "Elektra."

"Arabella" is in the manner of "Rosenkavalier." Once again, Hofmannsthal tried to ease the way for Strauss by making a libretto out of his material for "Lucidor," originally a "design for characters of an unwritten comedy." The action again takes place in Vienna, though a century later. But it is still an imaginary Vienna, belonging as much to the past as does the Vienna of the Kaiserin and the Feldmarschallin Marie Thérese. It is not the historical Vienna of 1860, but the fantastic Vienna of Carnival days.

When one studies the construction of the three acts, comparisons with "Rosenkavalier" force themselves still more on one's attention. After a few rapid, turbulent scenes, the first act, which is the finest and most beautiful, develops into an Arioso and a duet of Southern-Slavonic character which, with its horn-fifths, thirds or sixths becomes the chief lyrical accent of the whole opera. This is followed by an episode in polonaise-rhythm devoted to the most ardent member of the noble trio of admirers. After the "right man's" appeal to a rather dubting Papa, in a lovely passage for horns, comes the big final monologue of the heroine—not in the resigned manner of the Marschallin, but full of maidenly foreboding with a mixture of the ecstasy of the waltz.

* * *

Yes, the waltz is with us again, 20 years after "Rosenkavalier." Or did it come 20 years too early in "Rosenkavalier"? In "Arabella" the waltz is legitimate and its ubiquitous strains are unquestionably in their right place. But is it because the waltz is 20 years older that this time its effect is so much less vital, so much less original?

Further comparisons can be made. At the beginning of the second act the two lovers stand facing each other—though without the silver rose and the celesta—and in spite of the three interruptions of the waltz the situation develops into a love scene on broad, lyrical lines. Just as Schubert's "Schlummerlied" introduces a simple ending in "Ariadne," so this scene closes in a straightforward Slavonic national idiom. The Finale is a mixture of freakish humor, impudent polka-rhythm and still more impudent coloratura and waltz-rhythm—another masterpiece of freedom and unity.

The third act opens with a big orchestral prelude in which Strauss the musician illustrates, with his usual buoyancy, the big love scene, when the youngest sister is at last allowed to speak. The act demands that the music should be subordinate to the play, and the spoken word is made use of whenever music might possibly obscure the meaning. But in the finale music comes into her own again—in Mandryka's martial wooing on behalf of his little sister-in-law and in the solemn, hymn-like strains of a love duet.

* * *

As in earlier operas, the poet and the musician are not essentially in harmony. Hofmannsthal was never an expert in devising and solving probems or in making romantic situations and characters plausible, but this time the level is rather lower than usual—I thought perhaps intentionally. The libretto is too much of a libretto. Strauss, however, without any qualms, makes use of it with all its well-routined mastery, or masterly routine, of which he alone is capable. His music has never been more lyrical or lovely, and in spite of all Slavonic derivation everything is wholly Strauss. The music flows more smoothly than ever, carrying along the hundred and one little musical paintings that Strauss scatters about with his usual ingenuity. There is the customary wealth of interweaving themes, though the effect may not be so rich as usual, since the themes are less plastic. Equal emphasis is given to the principal and the episodic scenes—with an occasional enchanting episode. Today Strauss gives us nothing new. He is not a Haydn, a Bach or a Verdi. But he has written a new opera; so one must just listen, contentedly and gratefully.

In keeping with the Viennese character of the work Strauss instructed the important tasks to three Viennese artists. Clemens Krauss, director of the Viennese Staatsoper, conducted. With a supreme sense of balance between the stage and the animation and richness that the quality of the work demanded. As any other conductor would be, he was helped by the fact that Strauss's orchestration — which in this work achieves the delicacy of chamber-music—has rarely been so fine. The part of Arabella was taken by Viorica Ursuleac. She was not quite right in appearance and merely played or sustained the rôle, but she sang it wonderfully. Every-orchestra he brought out all the thing lay in her singing and diction. Alfred Jerger was so good a Mandryka that he seemed born to portray such characters. His vigor saved the part from sentimentality. With him, singing and acting are as one. Margit Bokor was really excellent in the rôle of the boy, the highest soprano in the score. Equally good was her partner, Martin Kremer (Matteo), a tenor who sang with Italian ardor. Otherwise the singing was careful and well rehearsed, and one felt the obligation to uphold traditions.

The success could not have been greater. It was most spontaneous in the middle of the first act, following the lovely duet, when the applause lasted several minutes. The second act was not so successful, but the last brought endless ovations.

At Hollywood Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE second week of the Hollywood Bowl symphony concert season might be recorded with an interesting graph of the ups and downs of musical values and of the quality of musicianship displayed by the three conductors who had a hand in the fare offered on the evenings of July 18, 20, 22 and the afternoon of July 23.

Mr. Arthur Kay, who directed the Tuesday evening concert, did much to lift the gloom which had hung over most of the first week's audiences. His light but stimulating program and the alert, prompt beginning of each number kept the concert going on scheduled time and did not allow the listeners to get restless and out of humor.

This one concert brought home to those present the fact that there are conductors in Los Angeles more able than some who come from a distance. While the works offered on this popular program were not taxing to Mr. Kay's emotions and could not accurately indicate how he might treat the great classics, he did show a splendid sense of proportion, a strong, clear beat, a virile and healthy outlook and a musicianship which brought out the acme of friendly response from the orchestra. Should the occasion present itself, the present writer would enjoy the opportunity of hearing Mr. Kay conduct another program during the summer—one of symphonic structure.

* * *

The graph of the Thursday night concert under Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky would have shown the line sharply descending, except for two abrupt little peaks standing for the two appearances of Miss Queena Mario, who, in spite of a conductor not in rapport with her, managed to give a fine account of herself. Miss Mario has sung better in the Bowl, but her exquisite voice and sincere artistry won the hearts of everyone. Her interpretation of the familiar Jewel Song from "Faust" is one that every student of singing should hear, for there never appears anything cheap or gaudy in its trills and runs; they sparkle with limpid clarity and true worth. Her second group was Rachmaninoff's "Songs of Grusia," "Silent Noon" by Warren and the "Ständchen" by Richard Strauss. Miss Mario's singing of the first two in English was a welcome feature. It is tiresome to hear an artist forever singing in a foreign tongue. The "Silent Noon" by Eleanor Remick Warren was proof that there are American composers whose contributions to song literature bear close proximity to those from the pens of recognized Europeans.

The remainder of the concert, including four intrusive fanfares by Bax, Prokofieff, Bliss and Caturla, was made up of a ragged performance of the Bach-Mahler B minor Suite for flute and strings, a colorless account of the "Afternoon of a Faun" by Debussy, a really clever Reel by Cowell and a groping and hazily unpleasant effort called "Towards Reality" by Rudhyar.

* * *

Verdi's Requiem, sung by the Hollywood Bowl Chorus and the Santa Barbara Choral Union (about 450 voices) with Ann Wolcott, soprano, Clemence Gifford, contralto, Hardesty Johnson, tenor, and Alexander Kisselburg, baritone, under the direction of Father William Finn, was one of the finest choral performances ever given in the Bowl. The quartet was admirably balanced and the chorus particularly true and musical.

Father Finn's treatment of the chorus was the essence of good taste. Using almost entirely the mezza-voce, the voices fused into a mellowness and flexibility that allowed for a sensitive range of expression. It is true that the climaxes might have emerged more freely. However, the solemnity of the work was paramount. The orchestra was pliant under Father Finn's baton and the entire performance was memorable for its beautiful sincerity and musical integrity.

The redeeming feature of the Sunday matinée concert was Miss Ruth Wilson's playing of the first movement of the Brahms Violin Concerto. Miss Wilson is a young violinist of distinct attainments; her firm, true tone has an individual timbre that gives promise of much in the future. She has a precocious musicianship, steadied by careful study. Her playing of the Brahms was the occasion for long applause. Mr. Slonimsky conducted this concert.

Reviewing the visit of Mr. Slonimsky to Hollywood Bowl, one is constrained to write that the young man is not yet well enough schooled to meet its requirements. His technic is haphazard and surface deep; part of the time his left hand is beating time while the baton hand wanders; and as to dynamic values and rhythmic possibilities, he is naïve. One senses that he considers himself of the secessionist group. Like most of the painters of this same tendency, he appears to scorn fundamentals, and thus does harm to those whose cause he would espouse. If a conductor does not respect the classics enough to play them creditably, how can we know that he is doing justice to scores which, at best, are not congenial to those habituated to more melodic forms?

B. K. W.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"George Luks in Action," Painting by A. Z. Kruse.

Away With Timidity

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

"MORE zip is what we need. There is altogether too much timidity. The painter does not want to offend, so he shades the truth ever so little. Something vital, something emotional, is lost when he does that. The artist should be an educator, not a caterer." Mr. George Luks was talking with a studio visitor.

"This old loft building is a good enough place to learn to paint in. Turkish rugs, brocade draperies, inlaid tables, shaded lamps, a Sèvres tea service—what have they to do with art? Just window-dressing. After all, the only thing that matters is what goes on inside the artist. There is too much pampering going on. A little taste of pioneering is what we need to get down to things that are important.

"It was the effete element among the American colonists who were able to have houses designed by Wren. The people who did the work, and made the country go, built their own houses, planned them according to their needs, not for show. And they were grand houses because they were for use. Those were the men. They hewed the beams by hand, with only their sure eyes for guide. You would have to call in a whole company of specializing woodworkers today before you could find one who could duplicate those beams—a man who really knows wood in the rough. Nothing collegiate about those pioneers. George Washington was nothing like the steel-engraving romantic hero he is usually pictured. Did you know that he had a set of artificial teeth made of iron. He did, and he wore them, too.

* * *

"All this adulation that so many people crave—what does it amount to? What has it to do with accomplishment? I often think of the Englishman who went to Sweden to hunt up Linnæus. Inquiries in the naturalist's village met with a blank stare until the Englishman managed to convey the idea that the man he was seeking was interested in plant life. Ah, yes, one peasant knew about the queer person who could be seen in his garden peering at flowers through a magnifying glass. A man whose reputation was spreading through the world was all but unknown in his own town, but that had no effect on his genius."

Mr. Luks was in full swing. The world was his oyster and only now and then did his fancy pause, as it ranged the world and ran back and forth through time, while he talked specifically about painting.

* * *

"All this extravagant abstraction in art—it's a hoax. Some abstraction—that is, some selection and emphasis—there must be in any picture, to give it significance. But to squeeze all the juice out of the orange and then hold up the rind and say, 'This is the essential fruit,' is to make a joke, whether they know it or not. I think they do know it. Sophistication is of no use in art. The big things are always simple, sincere, close to the earth. I sometimes go into rooms that are filled with this new furniture made out of shiny piping, you know. All that I can think of is that some plumber designed it to make callers so uncomfortable that they would not stay long.

"An artist may be either creative or fashionable. Give me a pattern and if I can't put a picture into it I'm no painter. I don't care whether an artist paints badly or well, so long as he paints like himself. If I have any criticism I say it to him, for it is he that I am criticising. He is the picture. And the picture is completed only when somebody looks at it. Don't flatter yourself that you can do it all. I like to roam about the East Side. There you will find life without the veneer, the same life that goes on in Park Avenue under so many wrappings that you can't see it. The poor don't wear masks.

"A man found fault with one of my pictures, showing a boy reaching into an ash barrel. Come to find out, he wanted something sweet that could have been produced in the studio with a nicely washed little model and a clean new barrel. The artist should be free to express what he can imagine. If he wishes to paint Homer playing the harmonica, all right. The harmonica is one of the oldest of musical instruments. He might very well have picked up the little old mouth organ when he wanted a change from smiting the bloomin' lyre.

* * *

"'Poor beggar,' I have been called, because I like to work with young people who are trying to find their way in painting and haven't much money to pay for instruction. 'Rich beggar' is what they would call me if they knew the fun I have. Just now I'm completing a picture for the Carnegie show, and I believe it will attract attention. All that I know about painting has gone into it. We'll see.

"Father Time is the great artist after all. He comes along peering through his whiskers and redistributes the labels with reputations on them. And when he puts them on they stick. He has no use for pictures that are nothing more than backgrounds for conversation. He expects a landscape to be a portrait of a place. He knows that a girl's face in a picture can't be pink and white unless she could be isolated in space where there would be no reflection of the colors of the floor, walls, trees, fabrics and the sky. And where is there such a place? So that kind of portrait is just the invention of a confectioner. Trick painting is depressing. Artists should leave recipes to cooks.

"Did you know that on a lonely island a hundred miles off the coast of Portugal there is a monastery that El Greco designed? I have seen it. You could put a frame around it and the effect would be just like one of his pictures. He was no young man afraid of his paint."

Sydney Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

AN INTERESTING contrast is offered by two one-man exhibitions being held in Sydney. Both are the work of young men. The first, at the Macquarie Galleries, is by Mr. Arthur Murch, who received his early art training at the Sydney Technical College, won the Society of Artists' Travelling Scholarship a few years ago, studied for about two years in Europe and afterward worked for a time in Sydney with Mr. George Lambert. His work, capable, straight-forward, sure, is that of a man who puts technical achievement first.

The second, at the Modern Art Center, is that of Frank Weitzel, who received his training in San Francisco and Munich, and later worked for several years in Sydney and for one in London, where he passed on at the age of 26. His work is that of a man who, for all his quite unusual technical facility, puts idea first at every turn. Even the technical quality seems to be rather the result of the vividness of his mental images than any quality existing by itself.

It would hardly be fair to assume that the difference between these two men is one that always exists between the man of technique and the man of idea; for whereas Mr. Murch is a man of considerable talent, Weitzel gave promise of becoming one of the outstanding artists of the day. The amount of work accomplished during his one year in London—of which this exhibition is the fruit—and its high quality are proof of the sureness and rapidity with which he worked.

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The most important part of the exhibition is the sculpture, of which there are 11 pieces, three in wood, one in stone, one in concrete, one in terra cotta and the rest in plaster. Each of these works shows his capacity for creating vital, significant and beautiful form, whatever medium he employs. One of the delightful features in the carvings in wood is the way he has designed the figure to follow the grain, so that its wavelike lines harmonize with and help to model the form. The figure in stone, though not large, is monumental in feeling, and has the beautiful quality of surface—quite distinct from exact imitation of natural surface form—which characterizes Egyptian sculpture. Two portraits also demand special attention. One of Miss A. B. F. White, in plaster, is remarkable for its vitality, and for the expression of an intellectual and dynamic personality, gained by means of frequent abrupt changes of plane. The other, of Mrs. David Garnett, in terra cotta, though handled more or less realistically has a graciousness of contour suggesting an equally intellectual but more restful character.

Another interesting portion of the exhibition is a group of poster designs, executed in an apparently quite original medium—oil paint, partially dried and applied with a stippling brush, and with the use of stencils. One design for the Empire Marketing Board, of cattle, shows a particularly attractive and personal sense of form.

* * *

Yet another feature is a group of illustrations in black-and-white to a nonsense story in verse written by the artist. Here his sense of design is seen at its most spontaneous and characteristic. The variety of these drawings is surprising: in some, a rippling and even riotous flow of line with rich massing of blacks; in others, strongly contrasted angles and curves, large spaces of white, and the interest focused on small sharply differentiated forms; again, restful parallel groupings of lines and curves, with a variety of grays, obtained with a spotting treatment.

Mr. Murch is also a sculptor, but his present exhibition is entirely of paintings and drawings, and almost entirely of work done during an expedition in Central Australia. The drawings are mainly of aborigines, but there are three or four landscapes among them. On the other hand, the paintings are chiefly landscape, but include two aboriginal studies, and two subject pictures: "The Judgment of Paris" and "Madonna by the Sea," a pleasing harmony of subtle color.

The landscapes are for the most part rather rapid work and more or less topographical in character; but "Hermannsburg" has been organized more thoughtfully, and has good plastic qualities in the foreground and mountain background; while a small sketch of a river bank with camels has an interesting sense of rhythm.

The drawings are the most satisfactory part of the exhibition. Here the artist's sound and capable draughtsmanship has full play. There is a quality of human interest in his subjects and several of them are tackled with a good deal of fire and gusto. One of the best of these is "Alpullurgna," the portrait of a warrior with an unusually aquiline type of head for an Australian aboriginal. "Eileen" is attractively simplified and sympathetically felt. Other drawings meriting notice are "The Family," "Malvillelya and his Son" and a landscape in sanguine, "Auara Gorge."

The Carolina Playmakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chapel Hill, N. C.

NEW milestones of progress have been passed during the last year by the Carolina Playmakers of the University of North Carolina. Going on tour again was a red-letter event, after two years of suspension of tours. In the interest of economy engagements were confined to colleges and towns within the State, with a varied bill of one-act plays.

Besides the performances staged at the Playmakers Theater there were two elaborate outdoor productions: "Alcestis" in the Greek stadium and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the Forest Theater. The latter production was a dream indeed of long standing with Prof. F. H. Koch, who this year for the first time found himself with all the factors at hand to produce it as he had visioned it; the music, some one to train the dancing, trained children to take the fairy parts, someone to make the many costumes and so on. The performance was of surpassing beauty. It was given on a still, starry night in May, with the audience sitting on the sloping hillside under high-reaching pine trees. It seemed to embody the freshness of youth's spirit, for the music of young Mendelssohn was played by the student's Salon Ensemble from the department of music of the university, and the Junior Playmakers, now in their second year, took the fairy parts. Mr. Koch stood on a raised platform on the hill back of the audience and directed the entire performance by telephone connections leading back-stage. So skilfully was this done that the audience never guessed why scene flowed into scene with such ease and promptness and the familiar lines were spoken with such clearness and naturalness.

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One of the significant events of the year was the Shaw-Henderson Festival. A four-night performance of Shaw's "You Never Can Tell" was given by the Playmakers, culminating in a night of special tribute to the Irish playwright and his biographer, Dr. Archibald Henderson.

The American première of a German war play, "Flieger" (Aviator), by Herman Rossman, was given by the department of German and the Playmakers in the spring. A revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" played to the largest audience in three years.

The Playmakers always delight to produce the plays of former members who have become successful on Broadway. This year they gave a new American comedy by Mr. Alvin Kerr, "Sad Words to Gay Music." Mr. Kerr's first play was written in the university play-writing course and was presented by the Playmakers in 1928. The present production was preliminary to performance on Broadway.

During the year 255 players and musicians took part in 52 new plays written by 30 authors representing 13 states—not the "original 13," however, for China is included as one of them. For the most part, these plays were written from the native environment of the authors and, as Professor Koch puts it, "they were about the things that seemed interesting to them in the form that seemed to them most suitable for their purposes." These plays ranged all the way from Negro folk tragedies to sophisticated social comedies of Americans in a European setting, as well as those which involve one or another modern problem. All these plays were cast and directed by the student playwrights, with the use of the black cyclorama of the Playmakers' stage, against which can be put a minimum of stage setting and "props" with satisfying effect.

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Mr. Koch is doing much to stimulate all phases of art life in connection with the Playmakers, whose activity forms a nucleus around which may gather the sister arts. Thus a class in drawing and painting was formed through this informal coöperation, as well as a class in dancing, taught by a former member of the Denishawn Company. One of the most delightful events of the Playmakers' year was by this latter class which included an interpretation of Vachel Lindsay's "Congo," with its weird rhythms accentuated by a skillful use of lighting effects.

The Institute of Folk Music at the university gave two programs of native folk music in the Playmakers Theater during the year. Just before commencement came the annual "Capers," a cherished evening on which gold Playmakers masks are awarded for distinguished work in acting and stage-craft.

The summer school session gave a performance on July 8 of "The Women Have Their Way," by the Quinteros, directed by Mr. Harry Davis, assistant director and business manager of the Playmakers.

La Compagnie Des Quinze

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE London season of the Compagnie des Quinze at Wyndham's Theater is now almost an annual event, and, if some of the bloom has been rubbed off the first fine enthusiasm which greeted them a couple of years ago, their welcome still remains a hearty one. M. André Obey remains the company's author in chief, though this summer they are adding to their repertory a play by Giono, entitled "Lanceurs de Graine." A new play by M. Obey himself has been produced, a symbolic representation of the Loire, and bearing the name of that river as its title. This piece has many incidental delights, but its central conception of the river's determination to flood the countryside in order to prove its lasting youth is not a particularly happy one.

The Compagnie des Quinze offer a theatrical presentation unlike anything that can elsewhere be seen in England. Their work is distinguished by simplicity of stage setting, by depth of emotion, which is, however, sternly disciplined, by a frank enjoyment of rhetoric and by patterned, rhythmical and stylized acting. They are, as their leader, M. Saint-Denis, insists, the advance guard of a movement in the drama which has as its object the overthrowing of the realism that has dominated the fashionable theater since the days of Ibsen. But they aim at a restoration rather than a revolution.

Their methods are based to a large extent on those of the classical past. The spectator at one of their performances is often reminded of the drama of ancient Greece, and of the atmosphere and ideals of the stage of Shakespeare. They move forward with their eyes turned backward—and who knows but that this may prove, after all, to be a successful mode of progression. At least, realism has vanquished its previous rivals, symbolism and expressionism, whilst the Compagnie des Quinze is still in first-rate fighting form. They may even have something to teach the English theater itself. If there is any English actor who can speak Shakespeare as finely as M. Auguste Boverio speaks his French declamations many people would be glad to know of him.

The Marlowe Memorial Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canterbury, Eng.

IN THE drawing room of the Dean of Canterbury, whose windows overlook the green court round which Christopher Marlowe used to wander as a boy when he was a scholar at the King's School, there was recently inaugurated a project for the establishment in Canterbury of a Marlowe Memorial Theater which should have as its function the fulfilling of a purpose that is accomplished by no other theater in Britain.

The plan springs largely from the enterprise and enthusiasm of the Canterbury Dramatic Society, whose honorary secretary, Mr. A. Petts, has aroused the interest in the project of many prominent people, including Miss Sybil and Miss Eileen Thorndike, Miss Mary Casson, Lord Harris, Dr. F. S. Boas and the Earl of Darnley. As yet the project is only an ambition; but so were the Stratford and Malvern Festivals not very many years ago. A site by the River Stour is contemplated when it becomes possible to build the theater; and the architect, Mr. Campbell Ashenden, has drawn up plans for a beautiful little building accommodating about 520 persons.

In Great Britain during the last few years, with the decline of the commercial theaters in the smaller towns, there have sprung up on all hands flourishing, enthusiastic and ambitious stock companies which form the nucleus of a system of summer theaters which might do for the drama in England what is accomplished by their more fully developed and organized confrères in the United States. If at present these stock companies lack somewhat of the dignity and significance enjoyed by the corresponding organizations on the other side of the Atlantic, it is only for the want of opportunity. Their work is largely haphazard and uncoördinated; and it is necessarily carried out with eyes fixed exclusively upon the needs and preferences of their immediate neighborhood. In spite of all this, the achievements of these stock companies deserve great praise; they provide the fabric out of which might be erected a brilliant future. The Marlowe Memorial Theater might be the center and headquarters of the dramatic activities of the whole of Kent, the local stock companies coming up to the cathedral city periodically to present their performances to a wider public than can be reached in their own towns and villages. The inspiration and spur to endeavor that such a prospect would provide would be a most valuable stimulus to the theater in Kent, and would provide that element of organization so essential to its full success.

In the Marlowe Memorial Theater an occasional play of Marlowe himself might not be out of place. In such circumstances, as Miss Eileen Thorndike pointed out, there is no reason why Canterbury should not become a festival center on the scale of Malvern or Stratford. A Marlowe Festival would be an added attraction to the thousands of visitors who each year come to the city to view its ancient and magnificent cathedral. But these developments are still in the future. A project has been started which might come to play a most important part in the cultural life of the nation, and which is deserving of all the support that can be given to it.

H. H.

A Prince's Travels

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

GAUMONT - BRITISH'S "The Prince of Wales" is a full-length film showing the life and travels of the heir to the British throne. It is a more or less homogeneous entertainment, constructed out of travel films made during the last 15 years, eked out with selections from the Prince's private collection of pictures. It opens with photographs of the English Royal Family about 1894, the year of the Prince's birth, and goes on to show "still" pictures of the Prince as a boy. Later comes an extremely interesting, even if jerky and confused, record of his investiture as Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle in 1911.

After that, as might be expected, the technical qualities of the film show a vast improvement, balanced by a corresponding decline in the intrinsic value of the scenes photographed. The Prince's tours to various parts of the world are conscientiously chronicled, but it must be confessed that these endless perambulations of the globe soon become wearying. Ceremonial receptions, speechmakings, ritual dances and such things vary very slightly from one part of the earth to another; and after we have seen the Prince's greeting in Jamaica, Honolulu, Fiji and New Zealand we are ready to take its repetition in Japan, South Africa and South America for granted.

The conclusion of the film is a bad piece of work. The Prince graciously agreed to make a speech for Gaumont-British extolling the aims of the National Council of Social Service, to whose funds the proceeds of the picture will go. With their distinguished helper as star, Gaumont-British should have been able to produce a strip of film of unique interest, but the opportunity has been bungled by unimaginative and mechanical photography.

Two New Revues in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

STRAND THEATER—Lupe Rivas Cacho and Company in "The Mexican Revue," produced July 5, 1933; at the Vaudeville—"After Dark," a revue by Ronald Jeans, music by Kenneth Duffield and Kenneth Leslie-Smith, ballets arranged by Frederick Ashton, décor by Aubrey Hammond, devised and produced by Kenneth Duffield, July 6, 1933.

* * *

Irving is said to have played 576 or some similarly fantastic number of parts; Mr. Nelson Keys gives the impression of playing almost as many in a single night. In "After Dark" he is a Cuban jazz band saxophonist born in Bradford, a king's jester, a little boy, a young man from the university, a planter in Singapore, an elderly German tourist, a middle-aged American and many other curious and amusing things; in addition he provides parodies and impersonations of his better-known colleagues on stage and screen. None of these parts resembles in the least any of the others; nor in any of them is the personality of Mr. Keys himself apparent. Dryden must have had a prophetic vision of Mr. Keys when he wrote:

A man so various, that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome,

an actor

Who, on the rim of one revolving stage,
Was Cantor, Hulbert, jester, clown and sage.

Mr. Ronald Jeans has written a very adequate book for "After Dark." As befits the brother of a philosophical astronomer, Mr. Jeans starts his revue with a scene about stars that includes a sideslap at Emerson. If the whole piece does not quite sustain the stellar levels of its beginnings, it rarely falls below competence, or into bad taste, and it contains several sketches of pungency, good sense and wit. The few things in it which might have been omitted without any great loss are not of Mr. Jeans's composition.

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The company, too, is very good. Mr. Charles Heslop, especially in his sketch of Mr. Rabbit at Wimbledon, and in his parody of an old-fashioned laughing song, proves himself a comedian of outstanding merit; Miss Louise Brown and Mr. Roy Royston dance gracefully and Mr. John Gatrell sings exceedingly well.

"The Mexican Revue" at the Strand Theater is not to be judged by the same standards. It is the fashion of some English critics to reserve their superlatives for performance in languages that they do not understand; and several dramatists would have much higher reputations than they ar present enjoy if only they would be sensible enough to write their plays in Choctaw. Despite this amiable peculiarity, however, "The Mexican Revue" has been received with some critical lukewarmness. It is naïve, like Balieff's "Chauve-Souris"; and its naïveté is sometimes that of the street urchin, as Balieff's never was. But it is all done with immense energy, and an evident and intense desire to please that cannot be entirely resisted. Miss Lupe Rivas Cacho, whom the program announces as "the most celebrated artiste in Mexico," sings pleasingly, smiles dazzingly, and is a low comedian of some effectiveness. Mr. Pompin Iglesias ably supports her, and the singing of Mr. Vicente Marino and Mr. Alberto Contreras, as well as the dancing of Mr. Alfonso Lerena, are well worth hearing and watching.

H. H.

Vienna in the Films

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"WALTZ TIME," a screen adaptation by Gaumont-British of Strauss's opera, "Die Fledermaus," has much agreeable music; it is photographed with considerable technical skill, and Miss Evelyn Laye's voice, though it is not quite up to the exacting standard set for the chief singer in the piece, is not very noticeably below it. Nevertheless, this film will not add to Gaumont-British's high reputation. It has in its crowd scenes a curiously cramped and confined air; and, in the matter of speed, like too many English films, it seems to have been made in the days, not of airplanes, but of stagecoaches.

It reveals a defect that is steadily becoming more and more apparent in the British film world. England lacks directors. Mr. Alfred Hitchcock, when he produced the first British talkie, "Blackmail," promised to become a front-rank man. But since that time, now four years distant, he has done nothing to increase his fame, and something to detract from it. Apart from Mr. Hitchcock there is no English producer who has ever looked like becoming a force in the film world. In America and on the continent stars are made by directors; in England, unless he has a star of ready-made personality, like Jack Hulbert or Cicely Courtneidge, the director seems helpless to impress on his film any definitely individual stamp. Generally speaking, then, British films are insipid, flaccid, telling stories that, for all the permanent impression they leave, might "be writ in water." In this way "Waltz Time" is merely typical of a fundamental weakness in the whole British film trade. It has no compelling idea behind it.

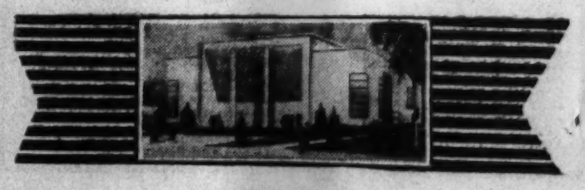
British International's "Viennese Waltz" is a romantically biographical film about Johann Strauss during the period in which he composed "Die Fledermaus," with Mr. Michael Bohnen taking the principal rôle. Without reaching any great heights, it is a reasonably pleasing entertainment.

"Meet Me at the Monitor Pavilion"

Two Conversation Rooms at The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion on the grounds of the Chicago World's Fair are especially arranged for conversing, writing and resting. These make the Pavilion an ideal place for meeting friends. In addition, there is a Christian Science Reading Room reserved for quiet study.

The Pavilion contains three features of interest to every Monitor reader—a graphic display of the Monitor's journalistic achievements and exhibits of circulation and advertising activities.

You are also invited to visit the Christian Science exhibit in the Hall of Religion near by.



Davis Cup Won By the British On French Soil

Perry Defeats Merlin After Cochet's Victory Ties Series at 2-All

PARIS, July 31 (AP)—Letting the porters carry their baggage but lugging the case containing the Davis Cup themselves, the triumphant British Davis Cup team today took the boat train for Havre and home.

AUTEUIL, France, July 31 (AP)—The Davis Cup, most famous of all international sport trophies, had returned to Great Britain today for the first time in 21 years.

France's six-year custody of the tennis trophy Dwight W. Davis donated in 1900 came to an end on the red clay courts of Roland Garros Stadium yesterday as Frederick J. Perry, first-ranking British player, whipped young Andre Merlin, French newcomer to cup competition, in the fifth and decisive match of the challenge round.

Only an hour or so earlier, Henri Cochet, the tennis Atlas who had carried the French through five successive defenses of the cup they won from the United States in 1927, had staged a comeback to conquer H. W. (Bunny) Austin in a bitterly fought five-set duel, 5—7, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, and squared the series at two victories apiece.

That shifted the burden of French hopes to Merlin's inexperienced shoulders, but the youngster, despite a valiant fight against an obviously superior rival, went down with colors flying before Perry's brilliant attack, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Thus did the British, who already had shocked the experts with their decisive victory over the United States in the interzone finals, climax a sensational Davis Cup campaign, winning the cup for the first time since 1912 and definitely ending French domination of world tennis after the Tricolor had reigned unchallenged for a half dozen years.

The French defeat had been forecast on Friday when Austin and Perry made a clean sweep of the opening singles matches. Austin beat Merlin, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0, and Perry whipped Cochet, 8—10, 6—4, 8—6, 3—6, 6—1 in the match that really broke the pack of the French defense.

Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon kept the defenders in the running with a 6—3, 8—6, 6—2 triumph over George Patrick Hughes and Harold G. N. Lee in doubles Saturday, but that still left France needing to sweep both of the last day's singles matches.

Cochet, flashing occasional bursts of his best tennis, did his part, but Merlin was no match for Perry once the tall Britisher solved the Frenchman's slashing attack and got his own game under control. Merlin did not give up without a terrific struggle and in the crucial fourth set carried the score to 5—5. But Perry put on steam, broke the Frenchmen's service for 6—5 and then coasted in on his own service for the game that won the set, match and series.

The Davis Cup officially changed hands in a ceremony in Roland Garros Stadium, built for and by it. The crowd arose as the huge bowl was carried to the center court. A phonograph blared the strains of "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise."

Pierre Gillou handed the cup to Herbert Roper Barrett, who hugged it tightly as though it were a baby, while the fans, with lumps in their throats, bid it Godspeed.

Burlington Man Triumphs

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 31 (AP)—Clifton W. "Kiki" Price of the Burlington Country Club won the Vermont state golf championship here Saturday by blasting out two sub-par rounds to defeat his clubmate, Jack Allen, 7 and 5, on the thirty-second hole. It was the first time in the history of the state tournament that a Burlington Country Club representative has taken the state crown. Price played nearly perfect golf on the first 18 holes of the match, getting 250 yards with his straight tee shots, chipping accurately to the pin with his short irons, and displaying a flawless mastery on the greens. His score was 34—37 for a 71, which equals par for the course.

Lincoln Park Canoes Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 31—Nine of 13 firsts were captured by the Lincoln Park Boat Club to win the team title in the annual western division championships of the American Canoe Association here yesterday. The events were held in the North Lagoon at a Century of Progress. Lincoln Park scored 62 points and the Columbia Canoe Club was second with 56 points. Columbia won a close race in the four senior double blades at 800 meters. The team flashed across the line a winner by two feet in 3m. 38.3s.

Diehl Wins 220-Yard Title

BEAR MOUNTAIN PARK, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—Charles Diehl of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., won the 220-yard national junior backstroke championship, feature of a swimming meet here Saturday. Diehl swam the distance in 2m. 45.6s. to win from Harold Lathrop of Milford, Conn., and George Shienberg of the Dragon Club, Brooklyn. Susan Robertson of the Women's Swimming Association, New York, defeated her team mate, Eva Bein, for the women's senior 880-yard freestyle title, and Elsie Florenz Petri of the German-American A. C., New York, accounted for the women's senior metropolitan 220-yard breaststroke crown.

Weetamoe Beats Vapitie Again

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31 (AP)—Weetamoe retained possession of the Constellation trophy, offered by Arthur Curtis James, by defeating Vanitie for the second time in two days Saturday over a 29-mile course. Weetamoe, owned by Frederick H. Prince of Boston and Newport, was skippered by Harold S. Vanderbilt, while Vanitie was sailed by its owner, Gerald B. Lambert of New York. The triangular course sailed was from Brenton's Reef Light vessel to Point Judith to 15 miles east and return to Newport. The Weetamoe, which had a time allowance of 3m. 32s., won in 5m. 4s. actual time, and 8m. 36s. corrected time.

Grey Gull Winner on Time

BAYSIDE, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—W. B. Campbell's schooner, Grey Gull, was declared the winner on corrected time yesterday of the thirteenth annual Bayside to Block Island and return auxiliary yacht race. Grey Gull, eleventh boat to finish, covered the course in 35h. 40m. 38s. elapsed time; but received a handicap of 8h. 12m. Her corrected time of 27h. 28m. 38s. gave her first place by a margin of 12 minutes over C. B. Thompkins's Marietta, H. B. Morwin's 81-foot schooner Dauntless was first to finish, but dropped back into fourteenth place on corrected time.

Hagen Defeats Cotton

BERKHAMSTED, Eng., July 31 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen Saturday defeated Henry Cotton, English golf professional, in their 36-hole challenge match, played over the Ashridge Club's course. The score was 3 and 2. The Haig finished strong after being two down at the eighteenth and three down at the three-quarter mark. He won the next three holes, however, to square the match and then took a lead, which he never relinquished, by capturing the thirty-first. Hagen had never seen the course before the match.

Great Britain's Tennis Hopes Come Through

Left, Center and Lower Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World. Right—© Sport and General.

Left—FREDERICK J. PERRY, Great Britain. Center—JEAN BOROTRA, France. Right—JACQUES BRUGNON, France. Lower Left Insert—HENRY W. (BUNNY) AUSTIN, Great Britain

Sarah Palfrey Defeats Helen Jacobs in Final

Wins Seabright Bowl at 6—1, 2—6, 7—5 From U. S. Tennis Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 31—Sarah H. Palfrey, the diminutive representative of Boston play, scored the most brilliant success of her career on Saturday, when she broke up the well-laid plans of the International Play Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for the Wightman Cup matches, by following up her victories over Alice I. Marble and Baroness Levi by defeating Helen H. Jacobs in the final round of the forty-sixth annual Seabright tourney, for the women's singles bowl. Miss Marble and Miss Jacobs had been regarded as the second and third candidates for singles on the United States team, but the play of Miss Palfrey places the committee in a position of ignoring Seabright if they select either for the singles play over Miss Palfrey. The score was 6—1, 2—6, 7—5.

Francis X. Shields, winner of the men's singles bowl, and Frank A. Parker, the United States clay court champion, combined to win the final of the men's doubles, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4, from Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie Gladman, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., the little Atlantan, were the winners of the mixed doubles, from Henry Prusoff and Dr. Esther Bartosh, from the Pacific Coast, 6—0, 7—5.

It was the driving power and the steadiness of Miss Palfrey that really accounted for the victory over Miss Jacobs. She played with her head to a considerable extent, but it was her ability to drive close to the margins of the court that really scored the victory. When she slipped on control, as in the second set, Miss Jacobs began to get her shots working, but the moment the winner steadied, she was once more the mistress of the play, with Miss Jacobs at once placed on the defensive. On earned points, the Brookline girl more than doubled the score of the national champion, while errors divided about evenly.

Miss Jacobs managed to win one of her service games in the first set, with the placements coming thick and fast from the racket of Miss Palfrey, 14—4. In the second set, Miss Jacobs got her service working better, however, and after the score reached two-all, the Berkeley player began to force the play, and errors by Miss Palfrey gave her the next four games and the set. But after the customary rest, Miss Palfrey again started her placement play, and climbed up to 4—1. But now Miss Jacobs adopted aggressive tactics, and won a love game on service, and then forced errors gave her the next. Miss Palfrey went to 5—3, but again the forcing play of Miss Jacobs gave her a pair of games to tie the score, aided by a pair of double faults by Miss Palfrey when within two points of victory. But service and placements gave the next two games and the match to Miss Palfrey.

Free-for-All Outboard Victor

HERALD HARBOR, Md., July 31 (AP)—Charley Cabot of New Haven, Conn., made a clean sweep of the free-for-all outboard class in the tri-city regatta on the Severn River by winning the two final heats yesterday, after taking the first two in Saturday's opener. A silver trophy was awarded Cabot.

D. W. Davis Hails British Victory

By the Associated Press

Southampton, N. Y., July 31

DWIGHT W. DAVIS, donor of the famous cup, hailed the British victory as a "fine thing" for international tennis.

"I sent a brief message of congratulations to the English Lawn Tennis Association upon hearing of their splendid victory," Davis said. "It is a very fine thing for the cup not to remain too long in any one country. It is a splendid thing for the game."

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. said that "it is a wonderful victory for the English and also a fine thing for international sport."

Members of the British Wightman Cup team, playing with Mrs. Moody in the near-by East Hampton tournament at the Maidstone Club, were fairly shouting with joy over the victory.

"It's perfectly marvelous, and what a grand thing for Perry to do after all these years," said Betty M. Nuthall, one of the leading English players.

Mrs. Van Ryn Defeats Mary Heeley, England

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—Mary F. Heeley, first ranking English tennis player, was eliminated in the quarterfinal round of the Maidstone invitation lawn tennis tournament yesterday by Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Advancing with Mrs. Van Ryn into the semifinals were Betty M. Nuthall of England and Alice I. Marble of San Francisco. Miss Nuthall won by default from her British Wightman Cup team mate, Mrs. L. R. C. Mitchell, while Miss Marble defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank of Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—2.

Later Miss Nuthall advanced into the finals by eliminating Virginia B. Rice of Boston, 6—3, 6—3. Both elected to play a deep court driving game, but the English star was getting the ball across where Miss Rice frequently netted or overplayed the court.

Mrs. Van Ryn, ranked No. 8 nationally, played a surprisingly strong game against Miss Heeley, but the British star forced her to her best all the way.

Playing in her first tournament since her Wimbledon victory, Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. teamed up with Miss Marble to win a quarterfinal doubles match from Miss Rice and Marjorie L. Sachs, 6—3, 6—0. Mrs. Moody dominated the court as her booming drives earned point after point, especially in the second set when the Boston combination never had a chance.

Sarah H. Palfrey, winner of the Seabright singles title Saturday, and Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles were eliminated in the doubles quarterfinals by Margaret C. Scriven, member of the British Wightman Cup team, and Elizabeth M. Ryan, ex-Californian, who has lived in England for many years. The scores were 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Heeley and Miss Nuthall teamed up to gain the semifinals by virtue of a 4—6, 6—2, 6—2 victory over Miss Cruickshank and Mrs. Van Ryn.

Three Tied for Lead In Horseshoe Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 31—Three contestants tied for first place at the end of the second day of play in the International horseshoe pitching tournament at a Century of Progress here. The leaders were C. C. Davis of Kansas City, Mo., Blair Nunamaker of East Cleveland, Ohio, and Theodore Allen of Alhambra, Calif. Each has won 14 and lost two matches.

	Won	Lost
Theodore Allen, Alhambra	14	2
Blair Nunamaker, East Cleveland	14	2
C. C. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.	14	2
James Rick, Montpelier, Ind.	13	3
Bert Buryee, Wichita, Kan.	12	4
Russell Singer, Pittsfield, Ill.	11	5
Feranandino Isais, Los Angeles	11	5
James Lecky, Phoenix, Ariz.	10	6
C. C. Haley, Bridgeport, Ohio	10	6
Ed Walls, Detroit, Mich.	10	6
Howard Collier, Piatt, Ill.	8	8
H. J. Jackson, Blue Mount, Pan.	7	9
Harold Sheets, Waukesha, Wis.	7	9
"Lefty" Steinmann, St. Louis	7	9
Lloyd Woodward, Columbus, Kan.	7	9
Carroll Jackson, La Grange, Ill.	6	10

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	57	37	.606
Pittsburgh	56	43	.566
St. Louis	52	45	.536
Chicago	53	46	.535
Boston	48	49	.495
Philadelphia	41	54	.432
Brooklyn	39	54	.419
Cincinnati	41	59	.410

Results July 29

New York 6, Boston 5.
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 8.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 6 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 11.
Brooklyn 14, Philadelphia 4.

Results July 30

Boston 8, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	61	34	.642
New York	59	36	.621
Philadelphia	47	49	.490
Cleveland	49	51	.490
Detroit	47	51	.480
Chicago	45	52	.464
Boston	44	51	.463
St. Louis	37	65	.363

Results July 29

Boston 8, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 11, New York 8.
Cleveland 1, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.

Results July 30

Boston 9, Philadelphia 3.
New York 7, Washington 2.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 8, St. Louis 7 (10 innings).
Chicago 15, St. Louis 3.

Wins in Singles and Doubles

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 31 (AP)—Miss Louise Hofmeister of Chicago captured the women's singles title of the twentieth annual Virginia state tennis championship Saturday, defeating Miss Reba Kirson of Baltimore, 6—1, 6—1. She then shared honors with Miss Kirson in winning the doubles, defeating Miss Eliza Coxe of Asheville, N. C., and Miss Josephine Gray, 7—5, 6—3.

West Sides Win Most Honors At Canadian Henley

Buffalo Oarsmen Capture Club Title With Total of Forty-one Points

Royal Canadian Henley Regatta

Club	1st	2d	3d	Pts.
Buffalo West Sides	10	3	8	41
Toronto Argonauts	4	4	4	24
Hamilton Leanders	4	2	1	17
Toronto Dons	2	4	3	17
Brockville	2	2	0	10
Detroit	1	2	1	8
St. Catharines	0	3	2	8
Wyandotte, Mich.	1	1	0	5
Washington, D. C.	1	0	0	3
Halifax Jubilees	0	1	0	2
Saint John, N. B.	0	1	0	2
Lachine, Que.	0	0	1	1
Ottawa	0	0	1	1
Dartmouth, N. S.	0	0	1	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 31—The Buffalo West Sides maintained their winning ways in the closing day of the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta at Port Dalhousie on Saturday afternoon. They won three of the 11 finals which were included in the championship records. These successes, coupled with those of the previous days, enabled them to win the club championship with a total of 41 points. Toronto Argonauts gained somewhat on the other clubs with two triumphs and as many seconds and finished second to the Buffalo club with 24 points, while Hamilton Leanders scored three victories to tie the Toronto Dons for third place, each having 17 points.

A feature of the closing day was the return of the two principal titles to Canada. After an absence of several years in the United States the Hanlon Memorial Trophy for senior eights was brought back when the Hamilton Leanders, Canadian Olympic crew of last year, defeated Wyandottes of Wyandotte, Mich., by slightly over a length with Buffalo West Sides, champion junior crew, third.

Russell McMillen of Toronto Argonauts won the singles title when he easily defeated John Durnan of Toronto Dons. This event was won last year by Rutherford of Princeton. Much of the interest in the race was lost when Joe Wright, winner of the senior quarter-mile dash on Thursday, and Paul Brower of Washington, D. C., winner of the association singles on Friday, scratched and left only two scullers in the event. The closest race of the day was the 150-pound eights when Hamilton Leanders had only a few feet advantage over West Sides. The summary:

Senior 140-Pound Singles—Won by R. Whelpton Hamilton Leanders; G. Burns, Toronto Argonauts, second; J. Flavelle, Toronto Argonauts, third. Time—8m. 20s.

Senior Singles—Won by R. McMillen, Toronto Argonauts; J. Durnan, Toronto Dons, second. Time—8m. 7s.

Senior 140-pound doubles—Won by A. Green and R. Jones, Toronto Dons; B. R. Scott and J. Dockerty, Toronto Dons, second. Time—8m. 14s.

Senior Doubles—Won by Joe Wright and R. McMillen, Toronto Argonauts; E. Konrad and F. Wendle, Buffalo West Sides, second; A. Green and R. Jones, Toronto Dons, third. Time—7m. 35.4s.

Senior Fours with Coxswain—Won by Wyandottes (W. Boyce; H. Simpson, B. Beattie, L. Eastman, T. Allman, cox); Toronto Argonauts, second; St. Catharines, third. Time 7m. 34s.

Senior 140-Pound Fours—Won by Buffalo West Sides (J. Thompson, S. Campagna, E. Frehaur, A. Sapecky), a row over, no time taken.

Senior 150-Pound Fours—Won by Detroit (R. Morrison, J. Gutton, G. Keleman, W. Ritchie); Buffalo West Sides, second. Time, 7m. 34s.

Senior Fours—Won by Buffalo West Sides (J. Fiore, R. Coleman, L. Hardy, E. Swanson); Halifax Jubilees, second; Montreal Lachines, third. Time 7m. 9s.

High-School Eights, One Mile—Won by Bloor C. I., Toronto (T. Yellowlees, C. Nightswander, T. Dempster, R. Curtin, C. Campbell, G. Dennis, C. Patterson, J. Carson, C. Cook, cox); Parkdale C. I., Toronto, second; Western Technical, Toronto, third. Time 6m. 47.6s.

Senior 140-Pound Eights—Won by Buffalo West Sides (P. Bombicino, T. Bensinger, W. Davies, A. McMahon, J. Thompson, S. Campagna, E. Frehaur, A. Sapecky, W. Schmitt, cox); Brockville, second; Detroit, third. Time—6m. 49.6s.

Senior 150-Pound Eights—Won by Hamilton Leanders (E. Green, T. Cutbill, D. Robins, W. Bangster, E. Ollerton, G. Farnam, G. Walker, G. Logan, H. Nixon, cox); Buffalo West Sides, second. Time—6m. 32.6s.

Senior Eights—Won by Hamilton Leanders (A. Taylor, D. Boal, W. Thornburn, F. Muter, J. Harris, J. McLeish, G. Fry, S. Stanyar, G. L. MacDonald, cox); Wyandotte, Mich., second; Buffalo West Sides, third. Time—6m. 37.6s.

Hall Captures Tennis Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, N. J., July 31—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., defeated Donald Hawley of East Orange, N. J., for the North Jersey tennis championship at the Westfield Tennis Club here Saturday, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. By this victory Hall won permanent possession of the trophy put in competition in 1923. His other victories were in 1926 and 1928. Frank Bowden and Ralph McElvenney of New York retained the doubles title, defeating Harry Wolf of Montclair and W. D. Cunningham of Orange, 6—1, 6—4, 7—5.

Red Sox Control Reading

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox announced this afternoon the purchase of the entire stock of the Reading baseball club in the New York-Pennsylvania League. "Bob" Quinn, former president of the Red Sox, relinquished his hold on the Reading club, and will take a much-needed vacation. The Sox will use Reading for a "farm."

State Junior Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Mass., July 31—Edward Peterzon of Oakley Country Club, runner-up last year, Saturday won the Massachusetts State junior golf championship, defeating John Dukelow of Meadowbrook, 3 and 1 in the final. Peterson will not defend next year as he will be over age then.

Sixth Victory for Marston

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 31 (AP)—Max R. Marston, 41-year-old Philadelphia veteran, today had won the Shenacossett invitation golf tournament for the sixth time and by the widest margin in the 14-year history of the event. Marston, national amateur champion in 1923, buried Dow Ahern 21-year-old player from Willimantic, Conn., 9 and 8, in the 36-hole final round yesterday. He shot a sparkling 71 in the morning round to gain a seven-hole lead and then coasted in to end the match at the 28th green.

High School Girl Golf Victor

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 31 (AP)—Miss Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C., high school girl, won the women's Biltmore Forest invitation golf tournament Saturday by defeating Mrs. Katherrn Fryberger, Providence, R. I., 1 up on the nineteenth hole.

Great Battle for Polo Title Won by Aknusti

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 31—The Aknusti four, playing hard, aggressive polo against a team that fought every inch of the way, won the national junior polo championship yesterday at the Sands Point Polo Club, from the Aurora team, organized by Seymour W. Knox from Buffalo. The score, 11 to 9, scarcely shows the closeness of the struggle, though the winners led all the way.

Only the driving power of Aknusti and the fine defense staged by the two Gerrys, the defense pair of the new champions, when the Aurora team threatened to overtake them in the late chukkers, prevented defeat. Once, in the fifth chukker, when a No. 1 penalty yielded two goals to Aurora and the 15-year-old Lewis Smith added another, the losers were within a single goal of a tie, but 3 goals to 2 in the closing chukker, one being scored while the final bell was ringing, settled the issue.

National Junior Polo Championship—Final Round

Positions	Aknusti	Aurora
No. 1	W. A. Harriman	Lewis Smith
No. 2	James P. Mills	Seymour W. Knox
No. 3	Elbridge T. Gerry	H. E. Talbott, Jr.
No. 4	Robert L. Gerry, Jr.	William Post, 3d

Score—Aknusti 11, Aurora 9. Goals—Harriman 5, Mills 3, E. Gerry 2, R. Gerry for Aknusti; Post 5, Smith, Knox, Talbott, by penalty for Aurora. Referee—F. Skiddy Von Stade. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Richard Allison. Time—six 7½m. chukkers.

Another Clean Sweep For Touring Athletes

DUESSELDORF, Germany, July 31 (AP)—America's picked track and field athletes scored a clean sweep in an international meet here yesterday as Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas middle distance ace, defeated Dr. Otto H. Peltzer over the 800-meter route. Cunningham was clocked in the fast time of 1m. 51.4s as he defeated Peltzer by 2.4s.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette Negro sprint ace, won the 100 meters in 10.3s. and had a walkover in the 200 meters, which he ran in 22.1s.

The 400 meters went to Ivan W. Fuqua of Indiana in 49s. and Johnny Morris of Louisiana captured the 110-meter high hurdles in 15s., although closely pressed. George P. Spitz Jr., New Yok high jumper, won his specialty with a leap of 6ft. 4⅝in.

Ford Expects Farms to Grow Large Portion of Automobile

(Continued from Page 1)

trustees elected by popular vote. Thus, every member has a voice in the organization.

To the board is delegated power to conduct all the affairs of the unit and administer such policies as have been agreed to in constitution and by-laws. For the sake of uniformity for all units now existing or which may later be organized all acts of the board are subject to the approval of the Ford Motor Company.

After the charter is closed, new members are taken in by election only. All who participate share and share alike in the fruits of their labor. Crops are grown, reaped and sold and the profits accrue to the "co-op," and that there is going to be a profit this year seems likely. Nearly 3000 acres were planted to soy beans, seed costing the "co-op" 50 cents a bushel. Before the plants were scarcely knee high the market price had doubled.

Pioneer in Soy Beans

Last year, on the Ford farms 100,000 bushels of soy beans were produced. The bulk of this crop has already been converted into the finest varnishes and lacquers and these are being used at the Ford factories.

Agriculturists at the Michigan State College declare that Mr. Ford, in his extensive growing of the soy bean, from which comes many ingredients that are now passing through experimental stages at the Ford laboratories, has done more than any other person or set of factors in starting and stabilizing a soy bean market in the United States.

All farm equipment, underwritten by Mr. Ford, is charged to the co-operative unit and paid for out of profits. By midseason Washtenaw was indebted to Mr. Ford more than $22,000, but this debt will be wiped out eventually. The equipment will then become the property of the association.

Subsistence is an important phase of the scheme of things established by Mr. Ford. At Ypsilanti a commissary has been opened and here farm workers may obtain groceries, meats and many other necessary articles up to the value of $52 a month. Since many now are supplied with vegetables from the gardens, they do not call on the commissary for the full issue, and in that event they receive the unissued balance in cash.

The commissary is a medium through which a worker, temporarily detached from a pay roll, may obtain subsistence in exchange for his labor on the farm. Also he shares in the profits on what he produces.

Restores Michigan Village

Identical in pattern, but larger in acreage, is the Lenawee Coöperative Industries, centering in the town of Tecumseh, in southern Michigan, 50 miles from Dearborn. Here more than 10,000 acres have been acquired, including the early Michigan village of Macon, which Mr. Ford has had restored, in so far as carpentry and paint can do the job.

One of the most beautiful of the "little industries" is now being built on the Saline River at Tecumseh, on the site of an old mill. As of old, water will furnish the needed power, but by the modern method of turbine and generator.

In Lenawee County the soy bean is the principal crop, the total acreage being 1300. In addition to many root crops there was a liberal sowing of wheat and corn in the spring. These grains, however, will not be thrown into competition with the commercial farmer, but will go through the Ford laboratories. Mr. Ford believes the time is near when grains will furnish the fuel for "little industries" when it is not possible to locate them on water-power sites. In fact, power is already being obtained in this manner by Mr. Ford at Greenfield Village, but only in a limited and experimental way.

Thus, with the actual start made in converting farm products into materials and articles other than food, by uniting the farm with the factory, it is now easier to comprehend what Mr. Ford meant when he recently announced his intention of establishing "little industries" in many parts of the United States.

Plans Parts Plants

He told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that he is at work on a plan to build plants for the making of automobile parts at Ford Motor Company sales or distribution points. Since there are about 6000 of these in the United States Mr. Ford would have a wide choice of suitable sites from which to select.

Asked if such a plan were feasible—manufacture of parts at such widely scattered points—Mr. Ford shot back quickly and positively that there is no doubt. The network of Ford distribution and assembly already in operation would take care of the most important phase of decentralized manufacture—transportation—he declared.

Mr. Ford, who on Sunday observed his seventieth birthday, is ready to stake his millions on that.

Westland Beats Bliss In Western Golf Final

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 31 (AP)—Jack Westland took the western amateur golf championship back to Chicago.

The imperturable La Salle Street broker pitted his eight years of competitive experience against the stouter drives of 21-year-old Rodney Bliss of Omaha here yesterday to take a 3 and 2 victory in the finals.

Bliss, the national intercollegiate runnerup, fought gamely, but the calm, deliberative Westland pursued a relentless fight that would not be denied.

The victory brought Westland his first major American title. A member of the 1932 cup team and the former French amateur champion, his principal American achievement was in 1931 when he was runnerup to Francis Ouimet in the national amateur.

Bliss had several opportunities to take the advantage as he and Westland began their morning round, but his putting was not up to standard and matched Westland's early weakness with his irons.

Westland succeeds to the title held last year by Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas.

Philadelphia Adopts City Zoning System After 20-Year Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 31—After a campaign lasting 20 years by proponents of city zoning, Philadelphia has adopted a zoning ordinance, it was announced here by Mr. Francis J. Mulvihill, field secretary of the Pennsylvania Association of Planning Commissioners, Saturday. Mr. Mulvihill declared that "the benefit should be immediate to Philadelphia."

"It looks like a forward step in recovery," he added, "although its import, influence and implications throughout the State, and perhaps in the nation, cannot be determined at this moment, nor can we fully appreciate its power for good, the lessening of sheriffs' sales, the saving of homes and the better working of the Federal Home Loan Bank."

Eighty-four municipalities are now shown on Pennsylvania's zoning map. There are 15 cities, 55 boroughs and 14 townships of the first class.

Of the 20 larger cities of the nation, Detroit, the fourth in size, is now the only one not zoned.

United States Department of Commerce reports show that 1236 municipalities have adopted zoning ordinances affecting more than 84,000,000 persons and constituting more than 70 per cent of the nation's urban population.

New Swimming Record

PORTLAND, Ore., July 31 (AP)—Jack Medica of the Washington Athletic Club bettered a national outdoor swimming record here Saturday when he did the 1000 yards in 11m. 37 2-5s. in the Pacific Northwest 1933 championships. Medica, who holds the national outdoor records in the 440 and 880-yard events, cut 47 3-5 seconds from the time of Clarence L. ("Buster") Crabbe of Hollywood, who held the previous record of 12m. 25s.

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The Children's Page

Lumberlegs In Search of a Home

By GAIL BACON

"IT WOULD be very nice to live in the wood," thought Lumberlegs, that funny Dog who was too long and too short. "I wouldn't have to lumber back to my kennel after a Monday of adventure. Adventure would be at my very door! It would be nice in the summertime when the wood is dark and cool and the brook is sparkling and clear and the wood folk are stirring about. It's a good idea and I'll do something about it."

As usual when an idea came to him, he started off to do something about it. He never stopped to think things over. For that reason he often got into difficulties. But he was kind and considerate so everybody liked him and was glad to help him out.

"Now who will help me find a place for myself in the wood, I wonder? I shouldn't know how to go about making one for myself, I am sure. I might go to Fox. Perhaps he may know of a deserted fox hole that would be just the thing for me." So off to the wood he lumbered in search of Fox.

Upon his arrival that gentleman was just returning from the Chicken Yard and was in a very good humor.

"Good morning, Lumberlegs. And where are you lumbering to today?" he asked.

"I am in search of a place for myself in the wood," Lumberlegs answered. "You don't know of a deserted fox hole, do you, where I could take up my abode?"

"Yes, I do," said Fox. "It's not far from here. Come and I will show you."

Fox Leads the Way

It was just over the brook, through the thicket and across the meadow.

"There you are," said Fox pointing with one paw to a good-sized fox hole at the foot of a great pine tree. "Just the place for you, Lumberlegs. It's a nice deep hole, too. I know for I've been in it myself. The back door is over yonder by the stone wall and quite hidden from public view. You could slip in and out easily without being seen."

"But I shouldn't want to slip in and out without being seen," objected Lumberlegs. "Why should I wish to be so sly?"

"It's very useful at times," replied the Fox.

Lumberlegs really couldn't see why, but he didn't pursue the subject further. He was always polite. That was another reason why everybody liked him.

"Well, I'll give it a try," he said and started to crawl in. But he didn't get very far. It was his head that was too big for himself. It wouldn't go into the hole. He pushed with his hind feet braced until at last he could neither go in nor come out. In fact, it looked as if he might be stuck right where he was, but at length Fox, who was laughing heartily at his predicament, took hold of his tail that was too short for itself and pulled and pulled. It was hard work, but finally, just as Lumberlegs was feeling that he might lose his head entirely, out he came, so suddenly that they both fell over backward in a heap.

"Lumberlegs," said the Fox when he had picked himself up and had stopped laughing, "you were never made for a fox hole."

"I am afraid that I wasn't," sighed Lumberlegs rubbing his head and not seeing anything at all to laugh at. "I shall have to try something else. Can you make any suggestion?"

"Why not ask Deer?" offered his friend. "She lives way in the depths of the wood where it is always quiet and secluded and I am sure her home would be large enough for you. It isn't down in the ground, either," he added with another laugh.

"Thank you. I'll go and find her at once," said Lumberlegs, lumbering on his way once more.

In Search of Deer

Deeper and deeper into the wood he went in search of Deer, that shy and beautiful creature whose slender legs could carry her great distances without fatigue. Lumberlegs with his legs that were too short for themselves was weary by the time he found her nibbling leaves from a birch tree.

"Good morning, Lumberlegs," she greeted him. "And where are you lumbering to today?"

"I am in search of a place for myself in the wood. I tried the fox hole but it isn't large enough for me," he replied. "Do you know of a deer who has vacated her home?"

"No, I don't, Lumberlegs," said Deer, "but as soon as my fawns are a little older I shall be leaving mine and you may have it if you like. Come and see it. I should like to show you the fawns, too. It's time they learned to know their friends."

She led the way through the trees to a hidden clump of young pines in the midst of which, down among the leaves and mosses, was a soft bed where lay two young fawns who lifted their dainty heads to gaze in wonderment at this new creature, who didn't look at all like their beautiful mother.

"They are already very strong, and before long they will be old enough to take care of themselves in the world," said their mother proudly. "Then you may come here to live if you like, Lumberlegs."

"I shouldn't like to hurry them away," said the always considerate Lumberlegs. "And now that I think of it I am afraid I should miss a roof. The branches are a shelter from the sun and the cold winds but what do you do when it rains?"

"Oh, we don't mind the weather. We are quite used to it, you know. And our coats shed the water easily," said the Deer.

"But I am afraid it won't do," sighed Lumberlegs a second time. "Have you any other suggestion?

"Why not ask Black Bear? He lives in a cave under the cliff where there is protection from the weather."

"Thank you. I will go and find him at once," said Lumberlegs, lumbering on his way once more.

Black Bear's Advice

He had some difficulty in climbing the steep slope up to the cliff where Black Bear lived in his cave, but finally he arrived and was fortunate in finding the big shaggy bear at home.

"Good morning, Lumberlegs," said Black Bear, giving him a friendly cuff that nearly knocked the poor dog over. "And where are you lumbering to today?"

"I am in search of a place for myself in the wood. I tried the fox hole and it wasn't large enough and the home of the deer among the young pines has no roof. Do you know of a black bear who has vacated his cave?"

"Why, no, I don't think that I do," replied Black Bear. "But why not come and live in my cave with me? I should be glad of your company. And just now the blueberries are ripening. We could have a feast every day."

"I don't really care for blueberries very much," Lumberlegs answered, hoping not to offend Black Bear. "But it is nice of you to invite me to live in your cave. May I see it?"

"Come right along," Bear invited cordially, and they lumbered into the cave together. It was dark inside and rather damp, Lumberlegs thought. Also some creature was flying round and round above their heads in a most unpleasant manner.

"What is that?" asked Lumberlegs.

"That is a bat," explained Black Bear. "They cling to the walls in here and sometimes fly about. But they eat all the mosquitoes so I don't mind them."

"I don't think that I like bats and it is a bit damp, isn't it?" And Lumberlegs couldn't help a shiver.

"I never notice it with my heavy coat," Black Bear said.

"I am afraid it won't do," sighed Lumberlegs a third time. "Have you any other suggestion?"

"Why not try your kennel?" suggested the wise old fellow. "There you will have plenty of room, a roof and a dry, warm place without a single bat to bother you."

"I hadn't really thought of it in that way," said Lumberlegs. "I had so wanted to make a place for myself," and he sighed again.

"I think that you have made a place for yourself, Lumberlegs. All the wood folk know that you are good and kind and considerate of us all. You don't hunt Fox as the hound does or trouble Pheasant as the setter does or dig in Rabbit's hole as the terrier does. I am sure that any one of us would welcome you to our abode whenever you care to come."

"Now that is nice of you, Black Bear. I really hadn't thought of it in that way. I guess I had better go back and make myself comfortable in my own kennel. And thank you," he added as he lumbered off on his way toward home.

It was evening when he arrived, a very weary dog. He ate his supper feeling thankful for a warm, dry kennel with a roof and not a single bat to disturb his slumbers. He lumbered into his favorite corner, where he found fresh straw, and turned round and round and round pawing the straw as he did so to make a soft bed on which to lie. Then he lay down and closed his eyes, heaving a contented sigh. And as he fell asleep he thought to himself, "I guess I've made a place for myself right here after all!"

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CUB PACKS ARE BUSY PACKS

Upper Left—Boys of Cub Pack 4, of Quincy, Mass., Busy Making Model Boats. Upper Right—Another Cub Activity—Nature Study. Through This Study, Even Cubs Who Live in Cities Soon Know Something About the Interesting Ways of Nature. Lower—Practicing the Knot-Tying Which Plays So Important a Part in Scout Activity.

'Cubs' and Their 'Dens'

From Wolf Cub to Bear Cub to Lion Cub

DO YOU like camping out, playing games and making all sorts of useful things, such as radios, tools, sailboats and Indian craft? If so, you would find it fun to belong to the Cubs, a world-wide organization for boys 9, 10 and 11 years of age.

In the United States, the Cubs organization has just been approved as an activity for younger boys by the Boy Scouts of America. Its aim is to advance world friendship and help boys in their adventures toward manhood. Even in the experimental period between 1929 and 1932 approximately 26,000 boys joined this "club" which has as its motto, "Do your best."

Outdoor play and work form the major part of the Cub's activity and most of this is done right in his own neighborhood among his own playmates.

Back-yard camping is one of the favorite pastimes of the Cubs. Many set up homemade tents or shacks in their back-yards, where they can camp whenever they please. Most of the boys make their own waterproof tents out of odd materials, although some use ready-made army tents. Little do the Cubs care if it rains, for they have lots of fun inside the tents, even on a rainy day, carving toys, singing songs, making kites and building furniture for their "Dens."

Sometimes the boys do not have the space for a tent, so they use a spare room in the house, or the basement or garage. Here they make things, put on shows and have wonderful times.

The "Dens" are made up of boys who regularly play together and who are "Cubs." When they have formed the "Den" they elect a "Denner" who helps to plan things so that every boy can have the most fun.

Once a week the "Den Chief," a trained Boy Scout, visits the "Den" and helps the Cubs to advance in the Wolf, Bear and Lion ranks toward Scouting, which is the aim of most of the boys when they reach the Boy Scout age of 12.

The Big Chief of the Cubs is the Cub Master, leader of the Cub Pack, as the entire group of local "Dens" is called. This pack is usually formed by an organization such as a Boys' Club, church or civic group.

Legends form the story basis of all Cub Packs. The American group is based upon an Indian story dealing with the training of Aleka from boyhood to the time when he became the chief of his tribe. Aleka has been adopted as the name of the Cub Master.

"Webelos" is the name of the whole Cub tribe, which stands for the advancement of the Cubs from the Wolf rank, through those of Bear and Lion, to that of Scout. In addition, it has a secret meaning which the Cub discovers when he learns the code of the tribe.

The story behind the name "Webelos" is that of Aleka's training, when as a little boy he went into the woods, according to the Wolf Cub Book. "Here from the Wolf he learned the language of the ground, the tracks, the ways to food. Then, from the big kindly bears he learned the secret names of the trees and the calls of birds—the language of the air. But before he might become a scouting 'Brave' upon his own, he first had to look the Lion in the eye and learn the language of the stout heart—which feared nothing and which never gave up."

Any boy, of any race, religion or class, may join the Cubs if he is willing to be a Cub at heart. He must promise to be square and to obey the law of the Cub Pack. This law is: "The Cub follows Aleka. The Cub helps the Pack go. The Pack helps the Cub grow. The Cub gives good will." The Cub's snappy blue uniform, with its gold stripes and its Cub badges, and above all his smile, are symbols of his alertness and willingness to help others.

The boy's parents must be willing to serve in the Cub Parents' Club, for they are wanted to aid the Cubs on the road to manhood.

Cubs certainly have a grand time. Special programs of all kinds of games are arranged for them, or they can make up their own in their own neighborhood. They can choose from several different activities in the Cub program in order to earn the gold and silver badges in the Wolf, Bear and Lion divisions. Although the Cub must pass minimum requirements before he can advance to Bear and Lion Cub ranking, he is usually a Wolf one year, a Bear when he is 10 and a Lion when 11.

Numerous hobbies are suggested for the Cubs, such as learning electricity, model boat making, whittling various objects, making Indian articles and other handicraft, collecting stamps and other items, and making useful things for his home and his Den. In fact, the Cub must follow hobbies to rise from one rank to another.

In addition, the Cub Master usually carries on some outside activity. Mr. Benjamin F. Hodgkinson, the Quincy (Mass.) Aleka, operates a daytime camp on Pine Island which the Mayor allows the boys to use. Here the Cubs camp during the day from 8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m., sometimes sitting around an evening campfire to tell stories of adventure.

At the Pack meetings, which are held near home once or twice a month, the entertainment is up to the boys. Also the Cubs then line up and have inspection, which they enjoy greatly.

In the Wolf Cub Book, the problems of the Indian boy and the modern boy are shown side by side.

"Every Indian boy watched for chances to help with the 'man things' of the tribe, for, if he could obey and keep quiet, if he could be depended upon to follow his leader, he might go on a hunt. Later he might even go along with the men on a scouting trip after he had proved himself. . . . His life work was to be a man among the men of the tribe, to be a Brave as brave as any, he wanted to be a real help to his tribe—and he was.

"To the boy of today, life presents much the same problems. To learn to do things—to fit into the grown-up world—to help—to fill a worthy part. Only the setting is different. Instead of going out to find and bag his food, today one must do something for other people, in exchange for which he receives money, which he trades with someone else for food. . . ."

The Cub Book also says: "The big idea of all Cub achievements is doing. It is only through working with things and trying to do that we learn to do."

E. M. M.

The Mail Bag

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Buzzy:

I am a little Australian kitten. My story might interest you.

In my baby days I must have strayed very far from home. It became very dark and began to rain. At last I hid in a hedge. I was very frightened, so when I heard footsteps approaching I decided to peep out. The next minute I was in the arms of a boy. At first I was very scared but he petted me and talked kindly to me. He took me home and gave me some milk. That night I slept on the end of his bed.

The next morning his mother wondered what they would do with me. You see they already had one cat, Jerry. Some new people had moved in just down the street. So they decided to put me over the fence.

I just went straight up on to the veranda and cried, and a young girl came out and took me in. Her family kept me and now I have a home and my own bed, with my name on it. My mistress called me after you—"Buzzy."

Though I am very happy, I never forget the boy who first found me and I pay him a visit every day. My mistress and he are good friends now. And Jerry (his cat) and I are chums.

If any cat would like to write to me I will answer the letter.

A purr and a meow from

Buzzy W.

Ormond, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 11 years old and am very fond of cricket. I met six of the cadets from the German cruiser "Koln." They are such splendid boys and spoke English so well. They were visiting Australia on a good will tour and we loved having them. I would like to correspond with an English boy who is fond of cricket, also, with a German boy. I go to a Christian Science Sunday School.

Simon K.

Boonton, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade in school.

In school we have a collection of pollywogs. It is very interesting to watch their legs grow. One girl brought in some of their eggs. They look like green jelly and you can see the pollywogs inside.

I have a dog who is quite smart. He gives us his paw when he wants us to pet him (which is nearly all the time). He also speaks for his dinner.

Janet Ruth S.

Prescott, Arizona

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years of age, and I live in Prescott, Arizona. I have been reading some of the letters in the Mail Bag, so I thought I would write, and get me some friends, too.

It is fun to go hiking in the mountains near our home. There are a great many of them, covered completely with all kinds of pine trees. I also like to garden, and play baseball very much.

I hope to gain many friends from other parts of the world, especially from France, England, Japan, and Denmark.

Wilbur S.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

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The Home Forum

The Boathouse

MOST good men like boathouses. They like boathouses as they like the sea and as they like islands. The fascination of boathouses is not the fascination of one particular aspect; but a collective spell blended and brewed of varnish, and pitch, and wood shavings, and stone floors covered with dust, and metal polish, and brass gleaming and the feeling that the river is going by outside.

I know it was that way with the boathouse I used to know, when first I came to it. It was white with a corrugated iron roof, a floor sloping to the river, and little iron rails running down into the water. There was a wheeled "carriage" with wooden blocks to take the launches down to the water in the springtime. The back doors of the boathouse opened on to a hedged gravel lane, with the fields lifting away behind it to a coppice cluster on the hill. But in the front of the boathouse was the river running by, swinging past the wooden landing stage, going over the bended reeds, outswinging in ripples by the eyot in midstream. The whole boathouse was filled with the spirit of the river, dim with green light reflected as though you were under the water. It was always cool in the boathouse. There would be the smell of the sweet shavings curling under the swing of the plane; and the smell of the amber varnish, too, blending with the other scents.

Being very young I came, of course, to look upon it as *my* boathouse. The boats, the men who worked, the grinding of the "braces," the driven rasp of the saws and the yellow shavings and splinters piled upon the floor were there only for my enchantment. To pass from the glare of the summer-ridden lane into the boathouse was like taking a cool bath. The heat-dancing hedges would be walling the dry dust of the gravel, and the meadowsweet was limp and enervated with the sun's blaze. There was no coolness, no shadow, no relief at all in the lane. And then there was the dim splendor of the boathouse swimming with cool, and the builders in their cotton shirt sleeves working on upturned hulls, or shaping paddles and oars, or smoothing with sandpaper the lean yellow columns of the punt-poles. There was a fine launch with a glassed-in cabin in the middle of the boathouse, her brass glittering with attention and always smelling faintly with the clean freshness of green and white paint. But, as it wasn't a frequented part of the river, the fine launch was seldom hired. I determined that one day I should hire the launch myself and take her, sailing like a swan, up the stream. Just inside the open doors of the boathouse were piled cushions, big plush ones, smothered with sunlight and hot to the touch. You could see the dust particles lying in the cropped hair of the plush, and the cushions when lain upon smelled sunny and dusty: a queerly engaging smell.

* * *

I liked to sit in front of the boathouse, where the wooden landing stage was moored with all the punts and skiffs and canoes hanging on to it, like a litter of little animals about their dam. Through the slats of the landing stage the dark shine of the water showed, and the wood blazed with summer heat, each little iron mooring glittering as the light gathered in the curve of it.

I liked to sit there on an old cushion, because behind me I could hear and sense and smell the cool boathouse. Before me the dappled flow of the river went by, sucking and silking under the earthen banks which were pocked with water-rat holes, sending the tall reeds ashake and piling up the crested gouts of foam in the calm under the willowed eyot. Moorhens and dabchicks nested by the eyot and on the hot afternoons, when the men in the boathouse had gone to their dinner, the only sounds would be the river clucking gently and the harsh beauty of the moorhens' croaking out in the stream.

It was the easiest thing in the world to catch the tiny fishlet fry, which shuddered against the current in the shallows right under the bank. The water here went smilingly over weedy yellow stones; and, when a hand was lowered into the cold life of it, the tiny fish swarmed around to nibble the fingers. A quick clutch would bring up three or four, olive-backed and white-bellied, twisting and turning in slimy desire for their cool grottoes again. The little fish always went back again, but it was all part of the river and the boathouse to lie there and catch them.

In winter it was sad by the boathouse. For months it was shut, and I could look right through the dusty, rain-grimed windows at the shrouded boats and past them to the glassed doors leading to the river. The river went by turgid and swollen, silted over with torn soil, full of whorls and pocks and ribbed eddies pouring hurriedly past the eyot with its bare willows naked and forlorn in the dun cold of the winter afternoons. I would long for it to be fine weather again, so that they would throw wide the doors and let the rotten, reedy river smell come pouring through from the one side and the hot, green florescence of the sun-beaten lane from the other side, till the two met and became mingled with the wood and varnish benisons. And with the early spring I would go down one day and see the doors open again and men cleaning the windows, taking the coverings from the boats, opening lockers, and starting up again the grand, the laudable, business of shaping polished craft to go breasting down the river.

* * *

I don't think, really, that it was ever much of a boathouse, standing there on its pretty little stretch of not very popular river. Or it may have been a good enough boathouse and the cause of its failure was no more than a falling off of people's love of taking their leisure in a riverine way. At all events, there came one springtime when the boathouse did not open at all. I went down there day after day and wondered why it hadn't opened. The boats were there, at least most of them, and everything looked ready for a season. In the village they were saying: "Old Hughes has shut up shop; it's all for sale." But I didn't understand that. I only knew that the boathouse wasn't really ther any more.

All through the summer, the dust and rime piled on in layer after layer over the windows. But the weather had corroded the light hasp, which held the sliding doors together, and I was able to go in. It was hot and airless, almost unbreathable, with months of sun over the metal roof. The dried varnish on the boats was cracked and broken, quite dull and without any brave yellow shine. Outside the landing stage was still moored, but there were no boats clustered about it; and, though the moorhens croaked from the eyot, it didn't seem quite the same. But it was the fine launch which worried me. She had been queen of all the boathouse. She was still, but a faded, neglected queen of a lifeless monarchy. The green verdigris patched over her brass. There were dusty cobwebs lacing the corners of her cabin. It would be a long, long time before she breasted the running flow again. It was probable that she never would, unless very quickly some opportunist came to buy my boathouse lock, stock and barrel.

C. GORDON GLOVER.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Beacon Hill Gardens

(Bostor')

With one I love, unwonted ways
I went, about a builded space
Of brick and stone, to find within,
Secrets of hidden, flowery grace.
In byways of a city hill,
Small gardens hid in each recess,
Gave access to cool lawns of peace,
And little shrines of loveliness,
Where climbing waters tossed their spray,
Where ivy crept, and flower-cup
From mossed and grassy nooks of shade,
To the blue heaven looked sweetly up.
The woven sunshine, fall'n through leaves,
In small pools cast a glistening net;
Narcissus, primrose, bleeding-heart,
Bloomed by the pansy, "freaked with jet."
We drank the pleasure of surprise,
And then, ah, then our wistful thought,
Asked if we might a space as fair
As one of these ourselves have wrought;
Forgetting that a little place
Fashioned by friendship in the heart,
And filled with blossoming memories,
Has something of a garden's art.

E. B. H.

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Part of Central Europe, as Depicted by Claudius Ptolemy, Map-Maker of Ancient Alexandria

The Inimitable Phil May

In all of his drawings that I have examined I have found no trace of any alteration, no erasures, and no corrections. This is unusual in line drawings, and emphasizes the certainty with which he decided on the exact method of treatment. He was fond of scribbling on any scrap of paper imaginary sketches of fantastic figures, grotesque heads, and exaggerated recollections of people he had seen. Very often these were done to test the possibilities of a new pen, and many of the results were intensely interesting as showing the wanderings of his fancy, unrestrained by the demands of reproduction, and the amazing sureness and dexterity of control of his instrument. May used every kind of pen in his work, from the finest steel "crowquill" to the broadest and most responsive goose-quill and reed-pen. With these he practised for hours, drawing those swift parallel lines of shading which he used with such unhesitating conviction.

Phil May's advice to the young artist was to draw from life and to keep on drawing from life. He himself was always collecting material in the form of characters or types, and his notebooks, of which he filled hundreds, must have been intensely interesting. His pencil and pen were seldom idle. He would draw a fantastic and skittish bonnet over the grave profile of Queen Victoria on a receipt stamp, a self-portrait or character study in a few lines on a letter or postcard; or at a dinner he would scribble caricatures on his own and his neighbours' menu-cards to the huge delight of the owners. . . . Some of his sketch books should have been secured for our national collections, but it now appears to be very difficult to trace them. I have only been able to find two, both excellent, in the possession of Mr. W. T. Spencer, of 27 New Oxford Street, London. Many were broken up and the sketches sold separately, and this probably accounts for their scarcity. The long series of "Things we see when we come out without our Gun," which he did for The Sydney Bulletin, was the result of these sketch-book notes, and shows his wonderful power of quick, accurate observation as well as his keen sense of character. Here is another instance of this alert faculty. A boyhood friend who had been in Australia for eighteen months returned to London unnoticed and unwelcomed. Arrived at his hotel, he was surprised to hear a well-known whistle repeated several times, and eventually May emerged from behind a pillar in the entrance hall. He had seen his friend's trunk on a cab, recognized the initials he himself had painted, and followed in another cab. . . .

With many artists it is easy to notice some personal peculiarity which distinguishes all their characters and gives them all a sort of family likeness. May's people were always different because they were always true, and were not grotesquely nor mechanically exaggerated: they were thus individuals, not only more convincing but also more truly humorous than the composite results of wild distortion. As Mr. M. H. Spielmann said, in his introduction to the catalogue of May's first exhibition in 1895: "The essence of his work is its inexorable truth, recorded with the pencil of a laughing philosopher and observer. He is frankly and simply a humorist, whose aim is to draw men and things as they are, seen through a curtain of fun and raillery, and not as they might or should be." He was concerned only with presenting clearly and simply the momentary humour of the story or situation, not with its possible sequel, nor with the deduction from it of any moral. But, although his subjects were sometimes inelegant, he always maintained the dignity of his art.—JAMES THORPE, in "Phil May: Master-draughtsman and Humorist, 1864-1903." (London: George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd.)

CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY, Greek astronomer, mathematician and geographer, might be called the grandfather of geography as we know it today. Despite the fact that his work suffers from numerous inaccuracies, his proofs of the sphericity of the earth are still accepted as true; and for fourteen centuries after he carried on his investigations, cartographers and geographers relied on his findings for their authority.

Of the man himself, little is known. Ptolemy lived in the second century in Alexandria, Egypt, under the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus. His first recorded astronomical observation was made in 127 A. D., his last in 151 A. D. Ptolemy derived much of the material for his work from Marinus of Tyre, whom he followed and whose work is known only through the manuscripts of Ptolemy. As a matter of fact, no original manuscripts of the latter scholar are extant today.

The parallels of latitude and meridians of longtitude into which modern maps are divided were first used as technical terms by Ptolemy. Like Hipparchus, he divided the earth into three hundred sixty parts at the equator. He determined the latitude of points north of the equator by observing the elevation of the pole star; for those south of the dividing line, however, he had to rely on the largely inaccurate estimates of travelers.

Chief among the errors of the Ptolemaic theory is, of course, the assertion that the earth is a stationary sphere around which the heavens revolve. Ptolemy also accepted a calculation of the earth's size which made it about seven thousand geographical miles too small. He took for his prime meridian that of the Fortunate Islands (now known as the Canaries) which he placed about seven degrees too far east, thus upsetting the accuracy of his findings. He also exaggerated the length of the world as it was known at that time.

On the right-hand side of this map of his are found the divisions into "climates," whose lines are parallel to the equator. The numbers along the borders indicate the degrees of latitude. The map was taken from a geography, translated from the Greek in 1513; it is said to excel "all the other works which have been formerly made by lamplight." The book contained about sixty maps, besides eight books describing the known world at the time.

It was not until the close of the fifteenth century that the discoveries of Ptolemy and other early geographers were actually brought to light for the general public. About this time translations began to appear, the first of which was published at Rome in about 1478 and was illustrated with twenty-seven maps, roughly cut on wood blocks. This was followed by other translations. Discovery and exploration also led to an added interest in maps and map making.

In a preface to Mercator's "Atlas," the writer speaks of geography as "the description of the knowne Earth and the parts therof" and of history as "the eye of the World"; the two subjects, he continues, "are like two Sisters intirely loving each other, and cannot without pittie be divided."

In this quaint parallel we find the great departure in geography which occurred with the new interest in maps and map making. Aside from its antique interest, the above map is at best a prosaic and not entirely accurate reproduction of the physical facts. It does not concern itself with illustrative matter depicting industries, historical events or customs of the inhabitants of this part of Europe. But with the advance which attended the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, all these factors played a significant rôle in the art. The volumes of Mercator, Ortelius and their contemporaries and followers are full of interesting information. Map making was also lifted from its commonplace sphere by the cartouches, ships, dolphins, mermaids and other fantastic decorations without which no map was complete.

Ptolemy devoted himself to the mathematical side of his subject. Application of romantic details he left to others. His task was the furnishing of a theory which, though often inaccurate, laid the foundation for cartography and geography for centuries to come.

A Weaver of Palestine

Considerable raw wool is bought by the weavers of the village. A man in Ram Allah, whose house abuts unpleasantly on more valuable property, refuses to sell it to a well-to-do neighbor because it is on the outskirts where he is in a position to get first chance at those who come into the village from that direction to sell fleeces. The wool is washed, combed, dyed and spun into thread by the villagers. We had occasion to purchase a lot of wool in fleeces for mattresses. We bought five hundred and ten pounds at eleven cents per pound, but after a thorough cleansing we found that the lot weighed four hundred and twenty-six. Having purchased ticking for mattresses, quilts and pillows, and cotton for filling the quilts, our next step was to engage the services of the mattress maker from Jerusalem. His name was Baruch, a Spanish or Sephardim Jew, tall, wiry and dark, with stooping shoulders and remarkably successful in getting hold of one's hand and planting on it a reverential kiss before his object was discovered. The kiss felt and sounded like the bursting of a smoke-ball.

He came for a few days' stay, bringing his tools and a boy helper with him. The most novel of the implements was one shaped like a huge bow which is used in fluffing up cotton or wool. It might be compared to an attenuated single-stringed harp. It is held in the hand by the wooden part, the string resting in the cotton. By striking the cord with a wooden mallet, a vibration is set going that twangs musically and throws the cotton into a light, billowy mass. He is very skillful with his needles. He would sew and quilt nearly twenty hours out of the twenty-four in his haste to complete the task and get back to Jerusalem. We were put to it to feed him properly, as certain things were unlawful for him to receive and eat from our hands. But eggs, olives, bread and tomatoes were acceptable. In case of a doubt concerning an article of food, we simply asked him whether it was lawful or not. He was very gentle and pleasing. We had to be careful to see that he did not go to sleep among his inflammable materials and leave the lamps burning according to Oriental practise.

When otherwise unemployed, a villager will spin off a ball of yarn by hand. Two sticks, like thick pencils, are laid across the other at right angles. This makes the bobbin. The upright one is notched at the top to catch the thread when needful. A hank of clean wool is disposed over the left forearm. A little of this is started through the fingers of the two hands. It is then caught on the notched end of the bobbin, which is given a whirl and allowed to hang down, while the hands play out the twisting yarn to govern the thickness. When the bobbin carrying the spinning yarn has reached the ground, the amount of yarn already made is wound up on it and caught at the notch. The whirling, feeding out and spinning go on until a ball of yarn is produced.

The looms are primitive and heavy. They are constructed in the dark room which serves as the weaver's house. A pit is made for him to sit in, and only the light from the door falls on his work. Cotton and wool fabrics of heavy texture are produced. The heavy woolen abayeh is the chief garment made by the peasant weavers. The lightweight cloth for the other garments is purchased from the city shops. Coarse rugs are made on a still more primitive loom, which is often seen out-of-doors, especially among the Bedawin.—ELIHU GRANT, in "The People of Palestine." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Early American Basketry

It is a bit remarkable that the baskets which our forefathers made have received so little attention by lovers of old wares. Many, of course, are cherished, and deservedly so; but, by and large, baskets have been neglected, and yet, were they roughly or carefully woven, it was always by patient handwork, and seldom do we find an ancient basket which cannot lay some claim to beauty.

For young and old, for rich and poor, the basket was a general carrier, and so generally was this meaning understood in the old times, that the term "basket" was applied widely to carriers of all sorts, woven or unwoven, animate or inanimate. A part of the hinder leg of the bee, adapted as a carrier of pollen, was a "basket"; the overhanging back compartment of the old stagecoach, which took care of the excess of passengers or luggage, was also a "basket." In England, because it carried the daily provision for the beggar, it came to mean "supply" and "store," to which the luckless and the needy "basket scramblers" came by habit, "a basket-doal at the outmost door to wait." So we see that its history was not only honorable but highly altruistic.

Baskets may have been passed by as representatives of early American output in the belief that our early baskets were all of Indian make. That the Indian is the father of much of our basketry cannot be gainsaid, but if we are therefore to lose all claim to basketry for our progenitors we could equally well omit to mention corn from the products of our early farms, since Squanto gave us our first corn lesson and Squanto's red brothers were our first American corn growers. So, just as we claim corn as one of our great American products, so may we claim baskets as one of the personal outputs of our white forefathers.

Like a garden, where many of them grew, the basket is "a lovesome thing" to many of us, a thing of strength, lightness and beauty of line, and its manufacture quite as interesting in its way as the revered highboy or the cherished patchwork quilt. The latter, in fact, is quite the first cousin to the basket, for in the growth of each, the material was found in the large and pounded or cut into the small, and then through the skill of the human hand, brought together again into a connected whole of many tiny parts.

Certain woods and vegetable growths lent themselves best to basket weaving, and we find the twigs of many trees, willow withes, white and black ash, cedar roots, canes and rushes contributing to their make-up. The reeds and rushes were naturally pliable and could be woven with little preparation, but the ash tree products demanded a certain amount of hard manual labor before they submitted to the weaver's skill. One old man told of how his kinsman "thwacks the axehead on a long white ash stick and layers of bark fall loose and are torn off for basket making." Black ash seems to have been more generally used for this work than the white variety, and splints from this were obtained by pounding with a wooden maul until the layers separated into thin, bendable ribbons.

Basket making was largely a home industry, since the materials could be found on the home land, and the basket weaving could be done during the long winter months when early candlelight brought the outdoor chores to a close and the fire-lighted chimney place gave radiance for handwork of various kinds. —MARION NICHOLL RAWSON, in "From Here to Yender." (New York: Dutton.)

Prescience

In the distance the cowering hills
Are gray with the storm.
One tall tree, close
In the yellow light,
Waits for the wind,
Shivering.
Across the silver sky
A white dove
With the moving shine of glass
Curves swiftly home.

The rain falls.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

"If thou shalt hearken diligently"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE first part of the twenty-eighth chapter of Deuteronomy, under the heading "The blessings for obedience," we read from Moses' address to the Israelites, in which he pointed out in detail the good that should result from their earnestly seeking to learn the will of God and serve Him whole-heartedly: their herds, flocks and fields, storehouses and city, and all their undertakings should show forth the goodness of God; and their holiness should give them prestige before all the people of the earth. To so great an extent was Moses obedient to God that he could confidently preface this assurance with the rich promise, "All these blessings shall come on thee, and overtake thee, if thou shalt hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, early recognized the importance of loving alertness to seek and obey the will of God. In her devout hymn entitled "Feed my sheep" (Poems, p. 14) she expresses this consecrated purpose:

"I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

These words are an inspiration and an example for emulation to all students of Christian Science. And as Mrs. Eddy richly experienced the divine blessings upon her noble lifework, so have her many followers been divinely strengthened, helped, healed, and blessed for their perseverance in seeking to know the will of God and to follow His behests.

Like Moses, the great Hebrew leader, Mrs. Eddy had proved the blessed results of living in daily communion with God; and with a similar confidence and established conviction she could write, "God's ways and works and thoughts have never changed, either in Principle or practice" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 64). And it is this manifestation of intrepid adherence to divine Principle that has gained for her an illustrious place in the esteem of mankind, as shown by the fact that her portrait occupies at a Century of Progress exposition in Chicago a place near the center of a group of portraits of American women of conspicuous achievement. This represents the result of a nation-wide poll of women, conducted under the auspices of a woman's organization and a monthly magazine, to select the names of twelve American women who were widely influential during the past century. It was Mrs. Eddy's deep spirituality that gave her lasting prestige.

During one year in early childhood she repeatedly heard a voice calling her audibly, and, at last, replied with a consecrated promise of readiness to hearken (*ibid.*, pp. 8, 9). So her thought became gradually more alert to God's behests, even to the extent described by the prophet Isaiah, "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left." Thus was she spiritually purified and prepared in the course of years to receive the inspired message which she transcribed and published in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, which, together with the Bible, has been instrumental to an incalculable degree in promoting a greater Christianization among mankind.

Not alone has an important religious movement been established, but one which includes a system of spiritual healing of physical disease in accordance with Scriptural methods, a teaching from which many people have already benefited, will continue to reap benefits, and in the practice of which all may have a part. Even as Isaac Watts sang long ago with firm conviction,

"O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for time to come,
Thou art our guard while ages last,
And our eternal home,"

so are students of Christian Science joining in a great psalm of loyalty, for they are heeding the revelation of God as the helper and healer of His people, set forth in the above-mentioned textbook. Thousands have found true this statement on page 342 thereof: "Christian Science awakens the sinner, reclaims the infidel, and raises from the couch of pain the helpless invalid. It speaks to the dumb the words of Truth, and they answer with rejoicing. It causes the deaf to hear, the lame to walk, and the blind to see."

On this wise students of Christian Science are continually furnishing evidence of, and bearing joyous witness to, the fact that the admonitory promise expressed by Moses is as capable of realization today as it was of old. Now, as then, to pay close heed to the Word of God is to bring forth in the life of individuals, communities, or nations all the promised blessings. As illustrated in the life of the master Christian, Christ Jesus, it is the mighty Word of God which alone reforms, restores, helps, heals, and gives the increase in every right undertaking. With such infinite blessings at stake, is it too great a requirement that mankind should put forth the effort to "hearken diligently" to the voice of the Lord their God?

A Fair Exchange

It was blossom time in the Santa Clara Valley of California. Mrs. Cook, seated at her breakfast table, looked out contentedly at the pink glory of the slope above the cottage. Then her reverie was disturbed by a knock at the door.

On the steps without stood three small Japanese children, with upturned, eager faces. The oldest spoke up with a show of courage!

"C-could we have some of your flowers to take to school?" Mrs. Cook smiled delightedly at the anxious morsels.

"Flowers? Of course," she said.

The trio fairly jumped with joy.

"But how will we cut them off?" asked one of the boys. Mrs. Cook produced pruning shears and led the way into the orchard.

"Pink or yellow flowers?" she asked, pausing at an acacia tree.

"*Pink*," came a jubilant chorus.

Mrs. Cook snipped busily until every hand was full of fragrant blooms. With joyous thanks the children ran off to school.

Next morning they came again. When Mrs. Cook answered their knock, she found not three, but six, pairs of eyes regarding her, some with happy confidence, others with longing tinged with doubt.

"More flowers?" she exclaimed. The faces became radiant. Chattering with joy, the children again followed Mrs. Cook, as she gathered the plumy apricot sprays to fill their outstretched hands. The tiniest boy, as a special concession, was given blossoms from the one almond tree.

"Our teacher liked the flowers you sent yesterday," volunteered the spokeswoman of the day before. With backward glances of gratitude, the children hurried away, a pink version of Birnam Wood.

* * *

Weeks later, Mr. Cook, answering an evening knock, found several children at the door. A little girl, clasping in her arms a huge bundle of celery, wrapped in a Japanese newspaper, was being pushed to the front by an energetic younger boy.

"Celery for sale?" asked Mr. Cook cheerfully.

She looked up shyly, shaking her head. Mr. Cook, perplexed, surveyed the expectant group. The energetic small boy thrust his head under Mr. Cook's arm and peered around the door at Mrs. Cook, seated at her work table.

At sight of the solemn little face, Mrs. Cook hurried to the door.

"The children who got the flowers!" she exclaimed.

The anxious faces relaxed in relieved recognition. Mrs. Cook suddenly found herself clasping a huge newspaper bundle of celery tops.

"For me?" she asked.

Vigorous nods issued from the now smiling group.

"Because I gave you the flowers?"

"Yes!" came a delighted chorus.

"Thank you," she said; and, still holding her vegetable bouquet, she watched a bit tearfully the covey of little brown quail, scuttering off downhill in the moonlight.

H. M. T.

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Downward Trend Of Stock Market Still Unchecked

Losses of One to Nine Points in Dull and Listless Trading

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Security markets stumbled over the expected "secondary reaction" today, but the trading volume dwindled appreciably on the downslide, and bids and offers were far apart in many instances.

Stock prices declined 1 to 9 points in a dull apathetic market. The reaction was attributed primarily to the scarcity of bids as no concerted selling pressure was apparent. Prices were around the low points in the late dealings.

Allied Chemical, U. S. Smelting and Case were down about 9 points each. Issues off 2 to around 6 included Western Union, Deere, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, New York Central, Illinois Central, American Commercial Alcohol, Chrysler, American Can and Santa Fe.

Transfers approximated 3,300,000 shares.

While most stock categories lacked support, with several of the recent pools apparently not yet reorganized, there was no marked liquidating pressure except in the instance of some of the recently more-buoyant specialties.

Wheat, corn, rye and oats went through a series of rallies and declines and were generally heavy. Silver improved moderately. Bonds were soft in spots.

The dollar gyrated uncertainly in foreign exchange dealings. Sterling gained nearly 10 cents at one time and then proceeded to lose most of this advance.

Quieter Market Expected

Most commission houses were down to around a normal rate of business today, and predictions were general that a quieter market could be expected during the next few weeks with price fluctuations much milder than in many past sessions. Today's business was largely professional with the public inclined to hug the sidelines for the moment. Brokers point out that the recent break took away considerable trading enthusiasm as well as profits from the customers who were dealing in symbols rather than in values.

Notwithstanding the uneasiness of cotton futures, followers of this staple were cheered by the preliminary estimate of the New York Cotton Exchange Service which placed world consumption of American cotton during the 1932-1933 season at approximately 14,132,000 bales. This is the largest consumption since the 1928-1929 season when world spinners used 15,226,000 bales of the American product. World consumption last season totaled 12,506,000 bales.

The exchange service attributes the large increase in consumption during the last 12 months—especially in the latter three months—partly to the sharp upturn in general business activity and rising prices.

While industry abroad has also shown a firm tendency, the chief reason for the jump in cotton consumption by foreign spinners, it is said, has been the low price of the American staple in relation to growths abroad. At the same time, it is added, there has been an unusually small supply of foreign cottons in the world supply of all growths.

Bond Prices Lower

Returned to its old five-hour trading schedule, the bond market turned in a rather ragged performance today.

Secondary rails, the bellwether of the May-June upswing, appeared to meet a good deal of selling in spots, and the balance of the list held comparatively little interest for traders with bullish inclinations.

The pressure of offerings forced declines ranging from 1 to 3 points in such carrier loans as Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Alleghany Corporation 5s, and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

A few established favorites in the utility and industrial divisions made a little progress on the up side, although heaviness was the predominant trend.

United States Governments were not affected greatly by news of the Treasury's plan to offer $500,000,000 long term 3½s, and $350,000,000 short term notes on Aug. 15, although Treasury issues of the more distant maturities eased slightly.

A climb of several points in French 7½s was the principal feature of the foreign division. British 5½s, under pressure during the last sessions, recovered moderately. Some of the South Americans were heavy.

Fresh Downturns In Chicago Grain Values

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—For the third successive day, grain prices today fell the maximum amounts permitted under new regulations of the leading American exchanges, 3 to 5 cents.

Liquidating sales were strongly in evidence, and despite numerous rallies proved persistent enough to dominate over all other factors. During much of the day, business was virtually at a standstill, with brokers holding quantities of selling orders that could not be executed.

August monthly unofficial domestic crop summaries to be issued tomorrow were expected to show the smallest aggregate yield of what and oats since 1893.

Wheat closed inactive, 4⅞-5 cents under Saturday's finish; corn, 4 cents down; oats, 3 cents off, and provisions at 12 to 50 cents decline.

Closing prices were: Wheat: July 89⅞; Sept. 92⅛; Dec. 95⅜; May 99⅞; Corn: July 45¾; Sept. 49⅜; Dec. 54⅜; May 60⅛; Oats: July 35¾; Sept. 36¾; Dec. 40⅛; May 44⅛; Rye: July 66; Sept. 68; Dec. 73⅛; May 80.

Dividend Declarations

A dividend of 25 cents a share on the common shares of Eastern Utilities Associates will be paid Aug. 15 to shareholders of record at the close of business Aug. 2.

William Wrigley Jr. Company declared four monthly dividends of 26 30-95 cents a share, payable Sept. 1, Oct. 2, Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 to stock of record Aug. 19, Sept. 20, Oct. 20 and Nov. 20, respectively.

Financial: Market Quotations

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last July 31; Last July 29

Adams Express		3500	9	8½	8¾	9⅛	
Adams Exp pf		90	68½	66	66		
Adams Millis		500	17⅛	16	16	17⅛	
Addressograph		400	8¼	8	8	8¼	
Advance Rumely		400	5	5	5	5	
Advance Rumely pf		900	8¼	7½	7½	8¼	1.60
Aeronautical Prod		700	89⅞	86½	89¼	91	
Air Reduction		700	10⅜	9⅝	10	10⅜	
Airway Elec App		500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Alaska-Juneau	.80	35000	25	23	23⅞	25½	
Alleghany Corp		5000	5⅝	4⅞	5	5⅛	
Allegh pf ww xxx		500	13½	11⅝	11⅞	13¼	
Alleghany pf xw		100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Allegh pf ww XL		300	14	14	14	14	
Alleghany Steel		70	22	21	22	20⅛	
Allied Chem	6	1500	115	107½	113	117	
Allis Chalmers		1000	17	15⅝	16⅛	17½	
Alpha Port Cem		100	17	17	17		
Amal Leather		200	7	8⅜	8⅜	7⅞	
Amal Leather pf		300	29	28	28	31	
Amerada	2	500	34	32	33	34½	
Am Ag Ch Del		200	38½	34	34	38⅛	
Am Bank Note		800	21¼	20	20	23	
Am Bank Note pf	3	10	45	43	43		
Am Beet Sugar		1700	10¼	9¼	9⅜	11	
Am Beet Sug pf		130	39	37	38	44	
Am Brake S&F	.60	200	33	31½	31½	34	
Am Can		10000	83⅜	80½	82⅜	85	
Am Can pf		200	131	131	131	130	
Am Car & Fdry		1600	27¼	24	25	27½	
Am Car &2F pf		100	42½	42½	42½		
Am Chain		300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
Am Chain pf		100	20	20	20		
Am Com Alcohol		7200	43⅜	37	39¾	43½	
Am Encaustic T		400	4	4	4		
Am & For Pow		8000	12½	10⅜	11	12¼	
Am & For Pow pf		200	36½	33⅝	34½	37	
Am & For Pw 2pf		300	15	14⅜	15	17¼	
Am Hawaiian		300	14⅝	13⅜	14	15	
Am Hide & L		200	10¼	9	9	10¼	
Am Hide & L pf		700	40	33½	35	41	
Am Ice		1600	10⅞	9½	10⅛	11⅛	
Am Ice pf		100	45	45	45		
Am La Ft pf		10	8½	8½	8½		
Am International		1200	9¼	8¼	8⅝	9	
Am La France		200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
Am Locomotive		1300	25½	22	24½	26¾	
Am Loco pf		100	47⅞	40½	44		
Am Metal		2200	16	13¼	15?	17	
Am Metal 6%		100	29¼	29¼	29¼		
Am News		100	26⅞	26	26		
Am Power & Lt		3400	12	11⅜	12¼	13⅜	
Am P&L 6% pf		200	29½	27⅜	27⅜	32	
Am P&L 5% pf		300	26½	25	25		
Am Radiator		4400	14⅜	13	13½	14¾	
Am Rolling Mill		16000	20⅜	18¾	19⅜	21½	
Am Safety Razor	.3	300	37½	36	36	38	
Am Seating		1000	4½	4	4	4½	
Am Ship & Com		2400	2½	2	2	2½	
Am Shipbuilding		60	25	25	25		
Am Smelt & Ref		3900	33⅝	31	31⅞	31⅝	
Am Steel Fdries		3100	20	18	18	20	
Am Steel P pf		10	74	74	74		
Am Stores		600	41½	40	40	39½	
Am Sugar Ref		200	60⅛	55	56⅛	60½	
Am Tel & Tel		5900	123⅝	119	121	123⅝	
Am Type Fndrs		100	18	16	16		
Am Type F pf		30	28	26	26	30	
Am Wat W & E		2000	9¾	8½	9	9⅜	
Am WW&E ct		1200	23½	21	23½	24¼	
Am Woolen		2100	11⅜	10½	10½	11⅞	
Am Woolen pf		600	46	39¼	42	47½	
Am Writ Pap pf		50	10	10	10		
Am Zinc Lead&S		1700	8¾	7½	8	7⅝	
Am Zinc L&S pf		100	53½	53½	53½		
Anaconda Cop		16400	6⅞	15	16½	15¾	
Anaconda Wire		300	10½	10½	10½		
Anchor Cap		2200	23	20	22⅜	24½	
Anchor Cap pf		20	85	85	85		
Archer-Daniels		1000	26¾	25⅜	25⅝	27¾	
Armour Del pf		100	86	86	86		
Armour Ill A		600	5⅞	5	5½	6	
Armour Ill B		2100	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	3⅝	
Armour Ill pf		2000	67⅛	63½	63⅞	68¼	
Arnold Constable		200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	
Asso Apparel Ind		100	3	3	3		
Asso Dry Goods		600	13	12¼	12½	14½	
Asso Oil		20	33	32½	32½		
Atchison T&SF		1800	60	58½	57⅛	62	
Atchison pf	3	300	66¼	66¼	66¼	71½	
Atl Coast Line		1000	47½	43¼	43½	46¾	
Atl Refining	1	2700	23⅜	22	22⅜	24⅛	
Atlas Powder		600	28	23½	23½	29½	
Atlas Powder pf		60	80	79½	79½		
Atlas Tack		100	10½	9⅞	9⅞		
Auburn Auto		3100	55¼	51	53¼	55½	
Austin Nichols		500	6½	6	6	6½	
Austin Nichols A		110	35¼	35½	35½	38	
Aviation Corp Del		7800	10¼	9⅜	10	10⅜	

—B—

Baldwin Loco		11000	12⅜	11	11⅜	12⅛	
Baldwin Loco pf		500	36	36	36	44½	
Balt & Ohio		6300	28½	25½	26⅝	28½	
Balt & Ohio pf		500	29½	25½	25½	29	
Bangor & Aroos		100	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	35	
Bangor & Ar pf		20	99¾	99¾	99¾		
Barker Bros		40	4	4	4		
Barnsdall A		2400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛	
Beatrice Cream		200	19	16⅝	17	19½	
Belding Hem		900	8¼	7⅞	8	8¾	
Belg Nat Rys pf		200	88⅝	87⅝	87⅝		
Bendix Aviation		2800	15⅝	14½	15⅜	15⅝	
Bethlehem Steel		3100	40	34½	36⅝	40½	
Beth Steel pf		1600	65	60	62	67	
Bigelow Sanford		10	31	31	31		
Blaw Knox		500	15	14⅜	14½	15	
Bohn Alum & Br		800	38½	35	35½	39½	
Borden		2100	32⅝	31	30⅞	32⅜	
Borg Warner		1100	15⅛	13⅜	13⅜	15½	
Briggs Mfg		1300	9⅞	9	9⅛	10¼	
Brooklyn Man T		4600	32½	30	30⅜	33½	
Brooklyn Queens		200	5¾	5¾	5¾		
Brooklyn Un Gas		300	83	79½	79½		
Brown Shoe		200	47	47	47	50	
Brunswick Balke		1200	11⅝	9⅞	10½	11⅛	
Bruns Terminal		1500	2½	2	2	2	
Bucyrus Erie		500	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅞	
Bucyrus E pf		30	60	60	60		
Bucyrus E cv pf	2	900	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	12⅜	
Budd Mfg		2800	7	6	6½	7	
Budd Mfg pf		40	29	26½	27	32	
Budd Wheel		1400	4	3¾	3¾	4⅛	
Bullard		400	8¼	8¼	8¼	9	
Bulova Watch		300	3¼	3	3		
Burns Bros pf		50	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
Burroughs Add	.80a	6300	15⅝	14⅛	14⅞	16⅜	
Bush Terminal		100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
Bush T Bldgs pf		10	18	18	18		
Butte Cop & Zinc		700	3	3	3	3⅛	
Butte & Superior		1000	1¾	1¾	1¾		
Butterick		700	4	3⅝	3⅝	4	
Byers		4500	31½	27⅛	29⅜	31½	

—C—

Calif Packing		1200	25½	24¾	25¼	27	
Callahan Z & L		1400	1¾	1½	1½	1¾	
Campbell Wy&C		200	9½	9¼	9¼	10	
Calumet & Hecla		1300	8½	8½	8½	8⅞	
Canada Dry	1	2600	27⅝	25½	25⅝	28	
Canadian Pacific		24500	16⅜	15	15⅝	18⅝	
Cannon Mills	1	900	29	27	27	30	
Capital Admin		200	9	9	9		
Capital Admin pf	3	50	28	26½	26½		
Case Thresh		9300	67	59¾	61⅜	70	
Case Thresh pf	4	80	73½	72½	73⅛	78	
Caterpillar Trac	2	3400	21	18½	19⅜	21	
Celotex vtc		100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅜	
Celanese Corp		32700	37½	32⅝	35	37½	
Central Aguirre	1½	1100	31⅜	31	31	32	
Century Ribbon		100	8	8	8		
Cerro de Pasco		15600	30	28½	28½	31⅜	
Certain-Teed		400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Checker Cab Mfg		400	10⅜	10	10		
Chesapeake Corp		2100	42½	38	38	43	
Ches & Ohio	2½	13500	43¼	41½	39	43⅜	
Chi & E Ill pf		100	4½	4½	4½	5⅝	
Chi & Gt West		1400	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½	
Chi & Gt W pf		1200	12⅜	10⅝	11¼	13	
Chi Mil & St P		4600	9⅞	7¾	8⅝	10⅛	
Chi Mil & St P pf		21800	15½	12⅝	13⅞	15⅝	
Chi & N'western		4600	11	9¼	10⅛	11⅜	
Chi & N'west pf		200	21½	21½	21½	23	
Chi Pneu Tool		1300	10⅛	9½	9⅝	10¼	
Chi Pneu T pf		300	17½	16½	17⅛	18⅝	
Chi Rock Isl & P		2300	6⅝	5⅞	6	6⅞	
Chi RI&P 6%		300	9	8½	8½	10	
Chi Yellow Cab	11	100	11½	11½	11½	13	
Chickasha Cot O	1	1800	12	10	10	12	
Childs Company		300	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	
Chrysler		12400	32¾	28⅝	30⅝	33⅜	
City Ice & Fuel	2	1900	20	18⅝	19	21	
City Ice & F pf		90	71	70	70		
City Stores AY&C		30	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½	
City Stores		6400	3¼	3⅛	3	2	
City Stores V&C		400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	2	
Clark Equipment		20	10	10	10		
Cluett Peabody		100	29	29	29	31	
Cluett Pbdy pf		1000	99½	99½	99½		
Colgate-Palm-P		1100	16¼	15	15½	16¼	
ColgPalmP pf		100	86⅛	86½	86½	86⅝	
Collins & Aikman		2100	14	12⅜	13⅛	15	
Colonial Bea Oil		100	7½	7½	7½		
Colo Fuel & Ir		9200	10⅛	8¾	9	10⅜	
Colo & Southern		50	33	29¾	29¾	37	
Colo & So 1pf		50	25	25	25		
Columbia Gas		12600	19⅞	18¼	19½	20¼	
Columbia Pic vtc		500	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20	
Columbian Carb		1200	51	49½	49½	52	
Come Credit		1700	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	12	
Comm Cred A		100	38	38	38	35	
Comm Inv Tr		300	31½	31½	32	33⅞	
Comm Solvents	.60	123600	32⅜	28½	30½	32½	
Comwith & So		34300	3⅞	3½	3¾	4	
Comwlth&S 6pf		300	46½	45	45	46½	
Congoleum Nairn	.60	3300	20½	18½	19½	21	
Consol Film Ind		400	3¾	3½	3½	3½	
Consol Film 1 pf		700	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¾	
Consol Gas	3.40	11800	53¼	50⅜	51⅝	53⅝	
Consol Gas pf		100	93	93	93	93	
Consol Laudries		200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
Consol Oil		32400	10⅝	9½	9⅝	10⅝	
Consol Rys Cu pf		100	6	6	6	6¼	
Consol Textile		2400	1	1⅛	1⅛	2	
Container A		1300	6¾	6	6	6¾	
Container B		400	3	2¾	2¾		
Cont Baking A		1200	11⅜	10	10⅝	11½	
Cont Baking B		1800	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼	
Cont Baking pf		300	59	59	59	61	
Cont Can		2800	60½	58¾	59	60	
Cont Dis Fibre		700	12	11	11	12	
Cont Insurance	1.20	300	30	27½	28	30	
Cont Motors		4400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝	
Cont Oil		8300	14½	12⅜	13⅞	14	
Corn Products		8300	77¾	75½	75½	78	
Corn Prod pf		200	139	138¾	138¾	139	
Coty		1800	8½	4⅞	5	8½	
Cream of Wheat	21	1200	30	28½	29	30	
Crosley Radio		200	10	8⅞	8⅞		
Crown Cork & S		3700	45½	41	42¾	46	
Crown Cork pf		300	35	35	35		
Crown Zellerback		1300	8½	8½	8½	8½	
Crucible Steel		400	28¼	23½	23½	28½	
Cuba Co		500	2⅜	2	2	2⅛	
Cuban Am Sug		2100	7¼	6⅜	6⅜	7½	
Cuban Am S pf		140	45	43	43		
Cudahy Packing		300	46	46	46		
Curtis Publishg		700	20½	17	17	20	
Curtis Pub pf		310	49	48¼	48¼	50	
Curtiss-Wright		9700	3¼	3	3	3¼	
Curtiss-Wright		1200	5⅞	5	5	5¼	
Cutler Hammer		900	15	13	13½		

—D—

Deere & Copf	.20	3100	14	12¾	13	13⅜	
Deere & Co		12300	29⅛	24⅝	27⅜	31½	
Del & Hudson		1200	70½	65½	67		
Del Lack & W		13850	31½	27½	29½	31½	
Denver R G pf		300	13	13	13	14½	
Detroit Edison		1000	83	81	81	83	

Devo & Ray A		300	30	29	29	31	
Diamond Match		1200	24½	22½	23⅜	24½	
Diamond M pf		300	28½	28⅝	29⅝		
Dome Mines		23500	29⅝	27½	28¼	29⅜	
Dominion Stores		400	20¼	19½	20		
Douglas A		2100	13	12½	12½	13¼	
Dresser A		200	12½	12	12½		
Dresser B		700	7⅝	6½	6½	7⅝	
Duluth So Shore		100	1½	1½	1½		
du Pont de Nem	2	4800	70¼	65½	67½	70½	
du Pont deb		500	113¼	113	113½	101	
Duquesne Lt pf		80	100¼	99½	99½		

—E—

Eastern Roll Mill		300	7	6½	6½	7⅜	
Eastman Kodak	3	500	76	73½	74	77½	
Eaton Axle & Sp		500	13	11	11⅜	12½	
Eitington Schild		800	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
Eltingon S pf		200	12½	12	13		
Elec Auto-Lite		1700	18½	16	16⅜	18½	
Elec Boat		3500	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½	
Elec Mus Ind		1200	3	3	3	3	
Elec Pow & Lt		1900	9¾	8¾	8¾	9⅛	
Elec Pow & L pf		300	22	18⅝	18⅝	22½	
El Pw&L 6% pf		100	17¾	17½	17½	20	
Elec Sto Battery		300	43	41	42	44	
Elk Horn Coal		400	2¼	2	2¼	2¼	
Elk Horn Coal pf		100	8	8	8		
Endicott Johnson	3	300	57	57	57	56	
Engineers Pub S		200	8½	8½	8½	9¼	
Engineers P S 5pf		100	32	32	32	31	
Engneers PS ww		100	33	33	33		
Equitable Off Big		700	10¼	10	10	10⅜	
Erie RR		1400	22⅜	19½	21⅞	23	
Erie RR 1pf		300	23	21½	22⅜	23½	
Eureka Vacuum		1700	10	8⅝	8⅝	10¼	
Evans Products		400	5	4¾	4⅞	5	

—F—

Fairbanks Morse		300	7	7	7	7¾	
Fairbanks M pf		10	35	35	35		
Fed Motor Tr		500	7½	7	7	7½	
Fed Water Serv		600	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅝	
Fed'd Dept Sto	.60	100	22	22	22	23¼	
Fidelity Phe F In	1.30	100	27	27	27		
Filene's Sons Co	.80	30	23	23	23		
Firestone T & R	.40	900	24	21¼	23⅛	26⅛	
Firstn T&R pf A		300	70	68	68	70¾	
First Nat Stores	2½	1200	60	58½	58½	63⅜	
Florsheim Shoe A		100	13¾	13¾	13¾		
Follansbee B		200	12	11½	11½		
Foster-Wheeler		500	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Fox Film rts		4800					
Fourth Nat Inv	1.10	1300	24⅝	23	23	24¾	
Foundation		1900	14¼	11⅜	12⅞	15	
Fox Film A		2100	3½	2¾	2⅞	3¼	
Freeport Texas	2	500	27½	35½	36½	37½	
Fuller pr pf		20	22½	22½	22½		
Fuller 1pf		30	14	13	13	15	

—G—

Gabriel Snub A		100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
GenAm Inv		400	8¾	8	8	8¾	
Gen Am Tk Car		500	35	32	33⅜	36½	
Gen Asphalt		300	19	16¾	17½	19½	
Gen Baking		4600	15¼	13⅝	14⅛	15⅞	
Gen Baking pf		150	105	103½	104	104	
Gen Bronze		300	8	6⅞	7	8⅜	
Gen Cable		500	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	
Gen Electric		11600	23⅜	21	22⅜	23⅝	
Gen Elec Sp		300	12	12	12	12¾	
Gen Foods		3900	36⅜	33¾	34	36½	
Gen Gas & E A		700	6¾	5⅞	6⅛	6⅜	
Gen Mills		600	58¾	58¾	58¾	61	
Gen Motofs		31400	28⅝	26⅝	28⅜	30½	
Gen Mot 5% pf		200	92	91½	91½	91⅞	
Gen Out Ad		500	7½	7½	7½		
Gen Prim Ink	1.40	300	18	14½	12½	14⅜	
Gen Pub Service		300	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	
Gen Ry Signal		400	36	33½	35½	37½	
Gen Ry Sig pf		10	93	93	93		
Gen Realty		2100	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	
Gen Rlty pf ww		300	18	17	17	18	
Gen Refractories		1200	13	12	12	12	
Gillette Saf Raz		2400	13⅝	13½	13	13⅝	
Gillette S R pf		200	53	52	52½	54	
Gimbel Bros		300	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	5⅛	
Glidden		300	14⅝	13⅜	14	15⅜	
Gobel (Adolf)		1600	10¼	8¾	9¼	10¾	
Gold Dust		900	21¾	20½	20½	22¼	
Goodrich		4800	15⅝	14	14⅜	15⅞	
Goodrich pf		100	38	38	38	41	
Goodyear		2800	36	33¼	35½	36¼	
Goodyear 1pf		200	69½	69	69		
Gotham Silk Hos		1400	10½	9½	10½	11	
Goth S B F pf ww		20	68	68	68		
Graham Paige		600	3¾	3½	3¼	3⅜	
Granby		600	12	10	1	12	
Grand Union		300	6⅞	6¼	6¾	7	
Grant (WT)		400	30	30	30	30½	
Great Nor pf		1800	26	23½	25	27¼	
Great Nor Ore		700	13	11	11	12	
Great West Sug		2400	30½	27½	28½	31½	
Great W Sug pf		10	105½	105½	105½	105⅛	
Grigsby-Grunow		2300	3	2⅝	2⅝	3	
Guantanamo Sug		400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	
Guan Sug pf		10	26	26	26		
Gulf Mobile pf		100	17½	17½	17½		

—H—

Hahn Dept Sto		2000	6¼	5¼	5½	6¼	
Hahn D S pf		300	26½	25	25		
Hall Printing		100	6¾	6¾	6¾		
Harbison Walker		800	18⅜	18½	18½	19	
Hat Corp of Am		20	4½	4	4	4½	
Hazel Atlas		600	71	68	69	72¼	
Hayes Body		100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	
Hercules Powder		400	42	41½	42	46	
Hercules Powd pf		20	109	108	109	107	
Hershey Choc pf		100	84	84	84	84¼	
Holland Furnace		700	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6¾	
Hollander		400	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾	
Homestake Min		500	215½	215	215	235	
Houdaille Her A		100	11½	11½	11½		
Houdaiild Her B		600	4¾	4½	4½	4¾	
Houston Oil		800	28	23	24	25⅜	
Houston Oil new		500	5¼	4½	4½	5	
Howe Sound	.40	400	21	20	20⅜

Financial: News and Comment

Treasury Offers Notes and Bonds For $850,000,000

Yield on Half Billion of Eight-Year Obligations 3¼ Per Cent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31—Small investors are given an opportunity to participate in the Government's recovery program with the issue today of the first treasury bonds since 1931, together with a smaller amount of short-term obligations.

Mr. Dean Acheson, acting Secretary of the Treasury, announced today the offering of $500,000,000 in bonds, together with $350,000,000 in treasury notes. The bonds will run for eight years, maturing in August, 1941, and will bear 3¼ per cent interest. The notes will run two years and will bear interest at the rate of 1¾ per cent.

Satisfaction was expressed by Treasury officials that the improvement in banking and financial conditions and greater assurance as to the future makes it possible for the Treasury to issue securities which will be attractive to individual investors as well as to financial institutions. The issue, officials hoped would be recognized as tangible evidence of improved economic conditions.

The bonds will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, $10,000 and $100,000 and will be in either bearer or registered form, with a $50,000 denomination added for the latter. The lowest denomination in the notes will be $100 and they will be in bearer form only.

It has been two years since the Government has offered long-term bonds and while eight years is not as long as the period for which government bonds usually run, the reversion to longer-term financing was interpreted as an indication that the money markets are reflecting increased confidence. Due to uncertain business conditions in the last two years, money has been raised by the issue of short-term obligations running only a few months or a year or two.

Subscription books for the $850,000,000 issue were opened today and will be closed as soon as the total is subscribed. Banking institutions were ready to tell purchasers how to proceed. Large oversubscriptions of both notes and bonds was expected.

The funds sought through the August issue will be used in part to pay off about $470,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness and about $9,400,000 of interest on the public debt which falls due on that date.

Interest on both issues will be payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year. Both issues are tax-exempt. The bonds will not be subject to call for redemption prior to August 1, 1941, their maturity date, and the notes will not be subject to redemption prior to their maturity on August 1, 1935.

Hudson Motor Car Reports Quarterly Net of $164,540

DETROIT, July 31—Hudson Motor Car Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $164,540 after depreciation, taxes and other charges, equal to 10 cents a share on the 1,596,660 no-par shares of stock, compared with net loss of $1,491,005 in the preceding quarter and a net loss of $1,886,307 in the June quarter of 1932.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net loss was $1,326,465, compared with a net loss of $3,132,250 in the first half of 1932.

Company's holdings of government securities and cash on June 30 were more than $1,100,000 higher than on Dec. 31, last, when the total was $4,198,518.

World Use of American Cotton Increased

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, July 31

WORLD consumption of American cotton during the 1932-33 season, that is, the last 12 months, approximated 14,132,000 bales, according to the preliminary estimate of the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

This is the largest world consumption of American cotton since the 1928-29 season, when world spinners used 15,226,000 bales of the American staple. Last season, world consumption totaled 12,506,000 bales, two seasons ago 11,113,000, and three seasons ago 13,021,000.

"The large increase in consumption of American cotton during the last 12 months," says the exchange service, "was due to a number of factors. In the United States, cotton consumption has been of record-breaking proportions during the last three months, partly as a result of the sharp upturn in general business activity and partly as a result of rapidly rising prices.

"Abroad, general business activity has shown a slight upward tendency in the aggregate in recent months, but the chief reason for the large use of American cotton by foreign spinners was the low price of the American staple relative to foreign growths."

10 Per Cent Higher Wages for Workers

WILMINGTON, Del., July 31 (AP)—The Atlas Powder Company today announced a 10 per cent increase in salary rates to employees receiving up to and including $200 a month. Employees paid $201 and up to $300 a month, will receive a 5 per cent increase. Employees receiving more than $300 a month do not share in the raise.

The increases are effective tomorrow and include workers employed by wholly owned subsidiaries, but do not include pensioners or employees under contract.

The five-day work week, put into effect last year, will be continued.

The company statement added that this action was taken in cooperation with the National Industrial Recovery program and has been accompanied by a "general upward revision of wage rates and adjustment of working hours at all explosives plants, thereby increasing employment."

DAYTON, Ohio, July 31—Frigidaire Corporation, refrigeration and air-conditioning subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, tomorrow morning will put into effect a 10 per cent increase in pay for all hourly workers in its two Dayton plants and 20 company-owned branches throughout the country, according to announcement by E. G. Biechler, president and general manager.

Salaried workers in Dayton and the 20 cities who now receive less than $1800 a year also receive a 10 per cent increase, the announcement stated.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31 (AP)—Col. E. S. Gorrell, president of the Stutz Motor Car Company of America, has informed employees of a 10 per cent wage increase.

Colonel Gorrell at a mass meeting of the employees expressed hope that this increase could be followed by others later.

Steel Operations Decline Slightly During the Week

Iron and Scrap Prices Are Still Headed Upward—Shipments Brisk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—For the second consecutive week operations in the steel industry have been declining, though only very slightly.

The present average for the country is 56 per cent of capacity. Not all indicators, by any means, point downward. Iron and steel scrap prices, one important barometer, are still headed upward.

Though steel ingot production is declining, blast furnace production is increasing as is indicated by the several pig iron makers who are still starting up idle stacks.

Shipments of steel continue very brisk, and specifications on old orders are coming in with rapidity, partly because higher prices will go into effect on some items on Aug. 1. Pig iron shipments during July are considerably ahead of those in June. In the East the shipments are 10 per cent better while in some centers of the middle West the gains are 30 to 40 per cent.

Sectional Activity

Two of the most active steel-making centers of the country are New England and the Wheeling district, which are producing at 90 per cent of the full capacity. At the other end of the scale is the eastern Pennsylvania area, which is working at 43 per cent.

The large operations in New England surround the making of wire and wire products, while the brisk activity in the Wheeling district depends on the big demand for tin plate.

Heavy melting steel scrap has been lifted another dollar a ton in the eastern Pennsylvania district, as tested by the purchase of 5000 tons for which $12 a ton was paid. This rise of a dollar corresponds to the similar advance in the Pittsburgh area, which brought the price to $14 a ton.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the steel code was published to have allowed opinion to crystallize. The most radical innovation in the code is apparently the provision that steel be sold at one price, whether in small or large tonnage for each order. It has been the custom of the industry to grant concessions of $1 to $3 a ton to the large tonnage buyers.

It has been hinted that some effort may be made to amend this part of the code, and it has been suggested that the scheme now being used by the steel jobbers be employed whereby a certain tonnage is used as a base.

Another important result from the steel code will probably be labor's attitude. Organized labor apparently intends to make a fight in favor of the old-line labor union as compared with "company union" which is provided for in the steel code. Labor claims that they have obtained many recruits in the campaign for new members, which they have been waging the last few weeks. On the other hand other observers state that there is no great rush to join the labor unions such as the Amalgamated.

Good Demand Expected

A good demand for steel is looming up. Bids were taken during the week on the largest number of naval vessels ever to be figured on at one time. The State of New York will soon start taking bids for a state highway building program in cooperation with the Federal Government.

Sales of fabricated structural steel during June for the country as a whole were nearly double those for the preceding month, according to the American Institute of Steel Construction. However, according to the unofficial estimates of sales during July, there has been only one week in which the 10,000-ton mark was surpassed. Last week 24,000 tons were sold.

The pig iron situation was summed up tersely by a New York sales agent as follows: "Sentiment in the industry is very buoyant. Stocks of iron in the hands of both buyers and sellers are very small. There is a scarcity of some kinds of iron. Conditions are considered excellent—but there is no business."

In other words, this is between buying seasons in pig iron, but the stage is all set for a brisk wave of purchasing and it is believed that this will not be delayed more than another few weeks. Certain new basing points in pig iron, under the new steel code, are causing some confusion until the trade becomes accustomed to the changes.

No marked price changes have taken place among the nonferrous metals during the week. Copper weakened considerably abroad, selling at 8.40 cents a pound.

In the domestic market some second-hand copped sold as low as 8½ cents a pound, but the trade did not regard this low price as typical of the market.

Prices of both lead and zinc were unchanged throughout the week. Demand for these metals was only moderate.

Tin closed the week at 44½ cents a pound, compared with the recent high of 48 cents a pound. The sharp decline in sterling exchange was mostly responsible.

French Economists Doubtful Of Success of 'New Deal'

Agree That American Experiment Has Slim Chance—Call Apparent Recovery Euphory—Says Flight From the Dollar Holds Great Dangers

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The leading economists and financial experts of France are agreed that the "American experiment" has but a slim chance of success in the United States and that it would have no chance whatever of success in France.

French public opinion generally has followed the "new deal" with wondering incomprehension and a large measure of distrust. This attitude is only natural in view of the complicated nature of the subject and could therefore be discounted as of no importance.

The conclusions of the leading French economists and financial writers, however, are significant enough to warrant attention and study in the United States.

M. Jacques Bainville, acknowledged to be one of the best French writers on financial subjects, writes as follows:

"Between the United States and those countries which have remained faithful to gold, of whom France is the mouthpiece, there has arisen at the London Conference a difference of opinion which fortunately may be described as purely academic. The controversy may be stated thus: We have made and we have seen experiments which we do not desire to repeat at any price, and which, for reasons of which he is the only judge, President Roosevelt chooses to hold as of little account. He believes in the possibility of controlled currency. He believes not only that the system will be successful but that it will also be beneficial. We were not convinced by his advice and he was not convinced by our objections. That's all. Events will decide.

French Fear Inflation

"What we have the right to say is, that for us, the demonstration has been complete. We have known inflation and all the ravages which it produces. After that we knew also what controlled money meant. True, the circumstances were particular. Confidence had returned even more swiftly than it departed. It was necessary to prevent the franc from rising too rapidly and too much. It was necessary—and this is what President Roosevelt intends doing at the end of his operation—to adapt the value of the currency to the level which prices had reached. Our stabilization took place when it was seen that this balance had been obtained.

"Going through this cycle again would be senseless for us. Although France was relatively less hurt by the crisis than were other countries, it has nevertheless suffered from its effects. A currency reduced by four-fifths of its value did not save it. . . .

"But what seems specially dangerous to us is the belief that it is within the powers of a government to use currency as it would use a mass of inert matter which it may fashion to its pattern.

"Thus the dollar is likely to fall more quickly than the American Government wishes, and to upset the mechanism of controlled currency. As for us—once bitten, twice shy. We are all persuaded that if France should follow the American example, the run on the franc would be much prompter and more disastrous than the run on the dollar.

"That is why it is inconceivable that France will abandon willingly the currency which it has found again."

Flight From the Dollar

M. C-J Gignoux, former Cabinet Minister and editor of one of the principal economic papers, concludes that: "The apparent recovery now taking place in America is but a flight from the dollar, voluntarily provoked by the announcement that the dollar would no longer be defended, and that if it did not decline rapidly enough, it would be pushed down. Hearing this, holders of dollars hastened to realize, buying wheat, cotton, shoes, radio sets, chewing gum, or stocks, thus forcing up the price of everything. This price rise rejoiced the speculators and the vast crowd of debtors who having borrowed, constructed or overproduced in a period of high prices could no longer meet their obligations by selling at prices which were far too low. The essential thing is that the euphony last long enough for everyone to have time to profit by it."

M. Lucien Romier, author of a number of important works on economics and finance, finds that "America has plunged proudly into a peculiar adventure. Unfortunately, this adventure is not without influence on the lot of others. As America represents, because of its economic authority, a decisive element in the general equilibrium of trade and finance, the whole world is exposed more or less to suffering from the backwash of the experiment which it is carrying out.

Dangerous Experiment

"This experiment is a dangerous one which, if it is not beyond the bounds of any possibility of success, certainly carries with it very great risks. We shall probably witness the progressive devaluation of the dollar down to a half of its old value. By so doing the American authorities expect to reduce the burden of debt which weighs heavily on the state, on corporations, and on individuals. They expect to bring pressure on the public to buy merchandise, goods or stocks, out of fear of seeing their paper money lose its value; finally they expect to whip up that spirit of speculation which is the motive force of American optimism."

A still stronger condemnation of the "new deal" is expressed by M. Marcel Regnier, one of the leading financial authorities in the French Senate: "Of what does the American policy consist? Of the simple affirmation that each country, following the example of the United States, should adapt its money to the level of its public charges and of its private debts, and that it is useless if not actually dangerous to seek to give a stable basis to international trade.

"It should be difficult to shut oneself up in a more narrow nationalism, to claim more loudly that any attempt to restore world commerce is vain, to oppose more completely all efforts to solve the world problem by collaboration."

The World's Business

An Inflation Market

THE volatile stock market is running true to form. For months thousands of people have been placing surplus funds in security issues with the expectation that their principal would be substantially enhanced by the time that the goals, temporary or permanent, of the New Deal loomed in sight. This policy of putting money into stocks and thereby creating the very expansion in values which the Democratic Administration seemed determined to bring about by advocacy of inflation has been called a flight from the dollar by a great many students of business and finance and is so termed by French economists whose views will be found on this page in today's edition. So long as people felt that President Roosevelt tacitly favored the rise in commodity as well as stock prices and would probably cement the advance by reducing the gold content of the dollar, they were willing to foster a "bull market." But now a change comes over the hue of the marketplace. Word goes out from Washington that the President is now of the opinion that devaluation of the dollar may not be necessary. The Administration may wait a test of the industrial recovery measures and if the new economic philosophy finds successful practical outcome, there may be no new currency issued and no tinkering with the money system. The decided weakening in the stock market today appears to be a result of this attitude on the part of Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers. If a goodly part of the market rise is built on a belief in actual inflation, then it is logical that some substantial decline follow the discarding of the inflation pump. However, the possibility of inflation cannot be lightly dismissed and Wall Street may have to change its mind again suddenly if business falters and the authorities find currency devaluation necessary.

'Soft Economy' Theory

There can be no denying that underneath the acceptance of the "codes" for scores of industries and the enthusiasm with which people everywhere have embraced the Government's organized endeavors to eliminate cutthroat competition, reduce unemployment, raise prices and create a balance between production and consumption, there is much thinking by thoughtful people which questions the efficacy of what they term "artificial" interference with an economy which has ordered itself around the self-regulating play of supply and demand. Undoubtedly these are persons in whom lingers a strong preference for a laissez faire system; who instinctively argue against a "soft economy" and who feel that with what amounts to a government guarantee against the privations of poverty the nation is on the road to fostering a regimen in which the wishbone is taking the place of backbone. This Spartan portion in our population argue that too much leaning on the Federal Government will result in a weakening of the sturdy legs of individualism and that we are on the road to a paternalism that savors of a thoroughly socialistic state. Some point to a similar experiment in 1908 when the country's industries were organized in a nation-wide effort to combat unemployment. That it failed is now seen as due to the fact that readjustment was not completed. It is generally agreed that if President Roosevelt's program had been inaugurated in 1930 or 1931 it would not have had the clear sailing and unimpeded progress evident in 1933. The deduction they make is that the New Deal measures merely coincide with an otherwise automatic and inevitable recovery following a completed readjustment. However that be, there can be no withholding admiration for a Roosevelt régime which recognizes that there is a tide which "taken at its flood leadeth on to Fortune." The ship of state, to carry on the simile, is in the grip of a strong current, and may meet heavy weather, but that it cannot make port is unthinkable.

The Stock Exchange

"If the Stock Exchange were ever to grow unmindful of the public character of its functions and of its national duty * * *, it would not only be the right, but the duty of the authorities, state or federal, to step in."—Otto H. Kahn, 1920. G. R. E.

Defy President's Order Forbidding Hot Oil Shipment

Contend Foreign Oil Imported When American Should Be Used

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—Proration violators in the midcontinent fields will contest the legality of the President's order forbidding the shipment of "hot oil" in interstate commerce, if they fail in their attempts to thwart proration at the Washington oil code hearings, according to T. S. Hose's review of the oil situation.

Outcome of the suit will have definite bearing, in the opinion of Mr. Hose, on the future of the Industrial Recovery Act. The same tactics will be employed as those which were successful in contesting state proration orders.

Answering communications as to why proration should be so bitterly fought, the review outlines the contentions as follows:

"It is contended that foreign oil has been brought in where American oil should be used. The fact is that imports the first six months of 1933 were 16,729,000 barrels, compared with 33,597,000 the first six months of 1932—a reduction of 16,868,000 barrels.

Proration Desired

"It is contended that the major oil companies desire proration in order to reduce storage. This is contrary to fact. Storage to the amount of 343,820,000 barrels was built up prior to Jan. 1, 1926, at a time when it appeared that there were no new major oil discoveries in sight.

"These stocks were built up for the benefit of the entire industry, as had crude oil not been put into storage, thousands of small operators would have had no outlet and could have been forced into the hands of receivers and have been purchased for a song by the big companies.

"The fact that this was not done tears down another argument, namely, that monopoly is trying to control the industry. Probably they could have done this in 1926, in 1931, or in 1933, had it been so-called monopoly's policy to do so.

"Storage stocks were added to in 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929, and drawn from in 1930, 1931 and 1932, and added to in the first six months of 1933. Revised estimates show that the average cost of oil in storage plus all charges is $2.55 a barrel.

Questionable Motive

"The proration violator and objector generally has a selfish motive. For instance, I have records here of one persistent proration objector who is financing a well to the tune of $300,000, which should not cost in excess of $50,000. Should it strike oil in any appreciable quantity and be allowed to produce freely, without regard to proration or greatest ultimate recovery, a fictititous record could be obtained therefrom, and the public would bite again. If it should not produce, of course the public is out and anti-proration propaganda has been in vain.

"We hear a great deal of talk about monopoly and proration violations by the big companies. I have seen affidavits and pictures of pipe line connections that absolutely disprove these accusations. Had no violation been accomplished other than that by our major oil companies, crude oil today would be selling in the neighborhood of its past 20-year average—around $1.50 a barrel instead of an average of 58 cents.

"The legitimate oil producers, for the protection of their bond and stock holders, have been practically forced to ask federal intervention. The racketeer is against it because he fears the exposure of his past activities and his present connections."

Federal National Bank Report Cash Collections

Receiver Herbert Pearson of Federal National Bank of Boston reports that between Dec. 15, 1931, and June 30, 1933, total cash collections by the bank amounted to $6,241,667, including $5,942,984 collected from assets, and $298,683 from stock assessments.

Losses of $3,168,090 were charged off, including $3,160,996 on assets and $7094 on stock assessment. Remaining assets totaled $20,337,255, including $18,637,447 uncollected assets and $1,699,808 uncollected stock assessment.

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Answers

1. Credit for the invention of cellophane is given Dr. J. E. Brandenberger, a Swiss chemist.
2. On March 3, 1931, by act of Congress.
3. Col. Andrew S. Rowan.
4. Multiply the diameter by 3.1416.
5. Indiana.

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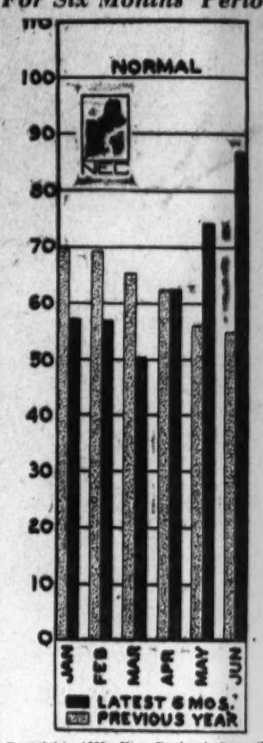

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Total June Sales Of Chain Stores Same as Year Ago

NEW YORK, July 31—"Total June sales of reporting chain stores in this district were virtually the same as a year ago, which represents the most favorable year-to-year comparison since June, 1931," Federal Reserve agent at New York says.

"For variety chain stores, sales were larger than a year previous for the third successive month, and for 10-cent store chains sales slightly larger, the first increase in two years.

"Other chain store systems continued to report smaller sales than a year ago, but in shoe chains the decline was more moderate than the preceding month. For the first half of 1933, total chain store sales were 9 per cent below a year before.

"During June, average sales per store of the reporting chains were slightly larger than June, 1932, reflecting a small decrease in units operated, while total sales were little changed."

Sharp Rise Of Trade Activity In New England

Figures for June Highest Since 1930—Employment and Pay Rolls Up

At no time since the period following the World War has industrial activity in New England advanced so sharply as during the last few months, and the last few weeks in particular.

Business activity has increased for three consecutive months, with June figures the highest since 1930. All major industries have taken part in the upturn, and many manufacturers are operating at capacity or near capacity and have enough orders on hand to maintain a high level of activity for several months to come.

The New England Council's index of business activity in New England continued its sharp upward movement through June and at the end of that month the index stood at 86.9. This is an increase of 12.9 points over May, and the index is now at the highest level it has reached since August, 1931, and is 32.3 points above June of last year.

Cotton consumption in June was more than 36 per cent over the preceding month and reached the highest level since August, 1929. The woolen mills are working night and day shifts and are still hard pressed to make deliveries. The shoe production trend is seasonally downward, following a steady rise since last March. The June output was the highest on record after seasonal corrections.

The building trade has been favored with a steady upward trend for four consecutive months. Aggregate contracts in June were nearly 10 per cent above those for May.

This marked rise in industrial activity has been reflected in a good improvement in employment. Manufacturing establishments engaged 8.6 per cent more workers in June over May, this being 21.1 per cent greater than the like period in 1932. Pay rolls increased 15.3 per cent for May and 25.9 per cent for June.

Preliminary figures for the early part of July indicate that there is but little let-up in most lines of activity. Some trades are showing seasonal signs of slowing down but the trend is still upward.

Income of Engineers Public Service Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—Engineers Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ending June 30 gross consolidated earnings of $42,524,158 and net operating revenue of $19,607,439, which compares with $48,282,270 and $21,853,545, respectively, for the preceding 12 months' period.

Balance for the common stock for the current period amounted to $679,583, or 36 cents a share, which compares with $3,143,347, or $1.65 a share, for the preceding period.

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Farley Reveals His Scheme For Cutting Deficit

Past Economies Reduce Amount He Must Save to $73,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29—Schemes that Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, has for wiping out the colossal postal deficit and placing the federal mail service on a self-sustaining basis were revealed today by Mr. Ambrose O'Connell, his special assistant.

Piled high by deep inroads in the volume of mails in the last few years, the deficit ran up to $153,000,000 in the fiscal year, 1932. Expenditures have exceeded receipts every year since in 1919, although for the most part this was a period of abundant mail volume and steadily increasing revenues. There have been but 10 years since 1852 when there was not a postal deficit.

A substantial reduction in the cost of operation was made last year as a result of the economy legislation enacted by Congress. Expenditures are now about $80,000,000 less than during the fiscal year 1932, for this reason.

This leaves about $73,000,000 for Mr. Farley to save. He proposes to do it this way:

A $30,000,000 cut in salaries paid to employees under the economy law of last March.

Cut of $20,000,000 from miscellaneous sources, such as rents, transportation costs, supplies and vacated jobs.

Saving $9,500,000 through distribution of work and hours on a rotative furlough plan.

Absorption of remaining $13,000,000 by increased receipts due to pick-up in business and reduction to two cents in the postage rate on local mail.

This curtailment of expenditures, Mr. O'Connell said, will mean a balanced postal budget for the first time since 1919 and the accomplishment of one of Mr. Farley's most important objectives. If he succeeds, he said, he will be entitled to rank with the best business and financial men of the nation.

Exhibit Depicts Million Years Of Earth's Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 31—An historical exhibit which ends where most historical studies begin, but which makes a grand sweep through 1,000,000 years of the earth's history before the dawn of the modern era, is the newest attraction to be offered by Field Museum of Natural History here. The Hall of the Stone Age of the World to be opened tomorrow as a complementary exhibit to the recently opened Hall of the Living Races of Mankind, traces prehistoric life from 1,000,000 years ago down to the dawn of history about 5000 B. C., and is said to be the most outstanding accomplishment of its kind ever attempted by any museum.

Eight dioramas containing life-sized restorations of prehistoric scenes, with setting reproducing the caves, rock shelters, lake-side dwellings and other primitive habitations of mankind, show the passage of the ages. After seeing displays of implements and other artifacts attributed to the every part of the period, the visitor then stops before a scene depicting life in the chellean period, approximately 250,000 years ago. Next is a diorama depicting the Mousterian period, about 50,000 years ago which has special interest because it is said to represent the dawn of family life. It shows a primitive family group in their home. The dioramas which follow bring the story through the more recent periods up to comparatively modern times.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. D. T., Station WBSC, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine — Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. D. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna. — Third Thursday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., E. D. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-286m.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 9:45-9:00 a. m., E. D. T., Station CKOC, 1010kc-207m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1050kc-200m.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

NORFOLK, Va. — Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:30-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla. — Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE, Wis. — Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m. C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-299m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WNB, 860kc-349m.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-341m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla.—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

AUSTIN, Texas — Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

CHILLIWACK, B. C. — Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m. Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

LOS ANGELES — Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily except Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-199.9m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KOBM, 1330kc-227m.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 9 p. m., local time, Station IZR, 1000kc-275m.

Hackensack Water Company

NEW YORK, July 31—Hackensack Water Company's reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $399,769 after charges, compared with $417,940 a year before. Net for the quarter ended June 30 was $193,814 after charges, compared with $194,955 in the preceding quarter and $208,212 a year before.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Essex House Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Baby Rose Marie, songs.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Today and Yesterday."
8:30 "Verse and Melody."
8:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Educational Interview.
9:45 "Mimi and Jerry."
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass."
10:45 News, sports review; reports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 NBC, Southern Symphonies.
12:00-1:30 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 NBC, Arlene Jackson, soloist.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, Musical program.
6:00 "The Evening Tatler"; news; organ.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Salute program.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:30 NBC, Orchestra; piano duo; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Orchestra; comedian; soloists.
5:15 CBS, Syracuse Spotlight Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 "America's Grub Street Speaks."
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Musical programs; Hill Billy George.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 CBS, The Manhattan Serenaders.
8:30 Talk, Hugh D. Butler.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, "The Lost Hero"; drama.
9:15 CBS, The Street Singer.
9:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; soloists; comedians.
9:45 CBS, "World's Fair Invitation."
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Hughie Connors Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
645 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 News; baseball scores; reports
7:15 Local and CBS dance music.
7:45 "Timely Topics."
8:00 Recordings of Act I, "Die Walkure."
8:30 Dance programs.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 CBS, Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 The Wandering Minstrel.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 "Sleepy Valley," sketch.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 "The Gossipers."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
8:00 Financial talk, E. E. Nazzaro.
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service. The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC program.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stock readings.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS program.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:20 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—The Yankee Players.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Be Sure to Come to the
LEWISTON HOME BAKERY
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FOR GOOD THINGS TO EAT
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The Cities Service Power Prover Is Here
Don't postpone the reduction of your gasolene and oil maintenance costs. Come in and let us tell you how much gas you waste. There is no charge.
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August 1st, we start our
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PORTLAND, MAINE

J. R. Merrill & Co.
JEWELERS
Portland, Me.

Radio to Tell Europe Of Stratosphere Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 31—News of the stratosphere flight here will be given direct to England, France and Germany by short-wave radio, it is announced by the National Broadcasting Company.

A ten-minute description of the take-off of the balloon ascension the night before, together with a statement of its aims, and doubtless any late word coming down from Lieut.-Commander T. W. G. Settle, then in the sky, will be sent.

Two short-wave stations of the NBC will be sending to Commander Settle, and he can listen to the one which comes through more clearly. These stations are W9XF, operating on 1600 kilocycles, which is located at Downers Grove, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, and W3XL, 6425 kilocycles, at Bound Brook, N. J.

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(Continued)

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When in Portland give us a call.

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Smart Vacation Negligees
Easy to pack when traveling!
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HOME-MADE CANDY
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(Continued)

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A Great, Store-Wide, Sensational Sale.
Be Sure to Come!

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200 New Fall Frocks Have Just Arrived—$9.95 and $15.00
See our show windows and the display in our dress shop
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments, 1-2-3 rooms; responsible people; your interests are our interests. 44 Langdon St., 61 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises. Tel. evenings, NEW ton North 6808.

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

IN Brookline, Mass., A FRIENDLY HOME in private family; large, comfortable room; delicious food. Aspinwall 8343.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths, home cooked meals served temptingly.

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Combination country and seashore, private beach, tennis courts; dine on porch in salt air; hospitable, comfortable; moderate in price; booklet on request.

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71 Grove Street, Stamford, Connecticut
Attractive rooms, delicious meals, $2.50 per day up; 55 minutes from New York City.

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GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—For limited number of guests desiring rest or retirement, lake and mountain scenery; easily accessible; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A BLOOD.

EUSNER'S Farm and Resort — Cleanliness, comfort, homelike, own produce, best of food in abundance. Monticello, New York.

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ON SEBAGO LAKE—Cottage, month of August or longer; ice, boat, lights furnished. R. H. SHAW, 30 Fleetwood St., Portland, Me.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES WANTED

REGISTERED PRACTITIONER would like office room three afternoons a week. Address Box 85, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1287 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE who has had years of experience, both on the Pacific Coast and in New England, in travelling salesmanship, organization, management, and sales promotion. For interview write Box S-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Illustrated Book on application to LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Sloane 8742
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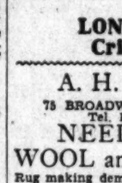
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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 20, 202

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HORATIO W. PARKER (1863-1919) grew up, like many a young man of Boston origins, in an atmosphere of books and music. His father was an architect, his mother a poet and musician. She gave the boy his first music lessons, and was delighted when he diffidently brought her fifty poems by Kate Greenaway set to his own music. Now he was put at work with Boston teachers, among them the composer, George W. Chadwick, who became director of the New England Conservatory. In 1881, young Parker went to Munich, where Rheinberger saw his promise and taught him for three years, giving him a supple command of counterpoint.

Returning, he taught in the National Conservatory, under Anton Dvořák and in time was called home to Boston as organist and choirmaster at Trinity Church. This was in 1893, the year of his oratorio "Hora Novissima" (The last hour"). The words are from the Latin of Bernard of Cluny, "A Rhythm of the Celestial Country." The hymn begins: "This is the last hour, these the most evil times, let us be watching." The music is very beautiful, though rather ecclesiastical in tone. It was first sung by the New York Choral Society, and then at the Cincinnati and the Worcester (Mass.) Festivals. In 1899, at the Three Choirs Festival in Worcester, Eng., it was the first American composition admitted to those historic programs. The choir there, rehearsed and conducted by the composer, gave him a vase of Worcester ware with an inscribed pedestal. The work was sung in other English festivals, and was recognized as the greatest American oratorio. It has been sung throughout the United States.

Later, Professor Parker won two prizes for American opera by his "Mona" and "Fairyland." In 1894, he was called to the chair of music at Yale University, where he advanced the department rapidly. His works number 84, not a large output, but carefully wrought. The words used here are by Kate L. Colby, from the Christian Science Journal for July, 1890.

Ancient of Days, a tune of Parker's at No. 202, shows the effect that music may have on words. Here, the reassurance and bright promise of the words, "O dreamer leave thy dreams," are most in evidence; as the gentler music at No. 412 brings out in the same words their love and tenderness.

Nos. 86, 341

OLIVER HOLDEN (1765-1844) was a carpenter of Charlestown, Mass., who went from building houses to building tunes. Indeed, his building and real estate business so prospered that he was able, after the burning of Charlestown, to give land for the new Baptist Church. He did excellent work in his compilations of music for the people; and F. J. Metcalfe, in his "American Writers and Compilers of Sacred Music," says that of twenty-five hymnals he had examined all had this tune "Coronation." Holden published a "Union Harmony" in 1793 and his "Worcester Collection" in 1797. He wrote hymns, one of which is used at 341, "They who seek the throne of grace," and when a new Puritan Church was organized in Charlestown, Holden was chosen as its preacher.

Frederick Faber, poet of "God's glory is a wondrous thing," is joined here with this American Puritan, man of the people. Faber was at Oxford with Newman, and followed him in his secession to Rome. The name of this poem is, "The Right Must Win." He said that he wrote always for the needs of the people, and this gives his hymns marked vitality.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Grapefruit—
at present an unfamiliar fruit to Russians, is soon to be popularized. A Soviet farm to raise grapefruit has been started with trees and seeds imported from the United States.

To aid in the development—
of lawns and gardens, the city of Pierre, S. D., allotted 5000 gallons of water free to each home owner during the month of July.

Only one-tenth—
of Niagara Falls is on the American side.

There are 2,750,000 motorcycles—
in the world, and about nine-tenths of them are in Europe.

400,000,000 tons of salt—
in solution is the estimated content of the Great Salt Lake.

A standardized weight—
in doughnuts has been asked by the bakers of southern California.

Eighty-five per cent of all cotton—
goods manufactured in the United States during 1932 was made in the South.

Betty Bee

In the New Home

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE new hive Betty Bee realized, as never before, the value of teamwork and the need for constructive planning.

Scrambling over the frame were the architects, the builders, and the masons. With incredible swiftness they built the comb, each doing an allotted part. A bee would deposit a bit of wax on the lengthening wall of the comb, and hasten after more. Another bee would force the flake into position, while still another would polish the surface.

Queen Bee, eager to begin her work, was urging the building of brood comb wherein she could lay her eggs. These were small, intended for the cradles of worker bees. Comparatively few were larger, intended for the larger males—the drones.

Of utmost urgency was the building of comb for the storage of honey. Different construction gangs worked tirelessly, and section by section the comb grew. Betty Bee, for a time, was detailed with others as a lady of honor to her majesty, the Queen. Always this retinue must surround and guard her; never must she be allowed out of their sight. Zealously they performed their duty.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Airmada" (G. F. deG.)—The correspondent writes:

> On what authority do many the daily papers use the spelling "airmada" with regard to the Italian ships of the air? Probably it is because of their relation to the air, but I am interested to know if it will be adopted.
>
> And, by the way, what term would be fitting to describe the descent of these ships upon the water? "Landing" seems far from correct.

"Airmada" is a smart, clever word coined for journalistic poses. It certainly has more to recommend it than ordinary humorous blends such as:

burmanship	advertistics
clubability	Americanadian
consequentious	anecdotage
cosmetician	anywhen
delusicious	Bolshevictory
foolosopher	charmedian
happenstance	confusism
new-fashioned	grammaniac
propheteer	insinuendo
versiface	mirthquake
walkative	rankinscence
waterscape	slanguage
whrever	stanstillism
womanize	swelligant
wreckateria	yellocution

Incidentally, coined words have always been feeders into common and accepted usage. A few years ago, for instance, the following words were politely avoided:

cannery	gerrymander
farmerette	television
cafeteria	radiogram
groceteria	sundae
Hooverize	mortician
kitchenette	tonsorialist

As we mentioned in this column recently, those who deplore the "landing" of a seaplane (what would have been thought of this word a dozen years ago?) can always turn confidently to "alighting."

Brevities

Detroit News: Listen, vacation correspondents, we've stored the blankets in the attic and are sleeping under them every night, too.

Los Angeles Times: Those who return a borrowed book or umbrella can be trusted with anything.

Chicago Daily News: Ramsay MacDonald's "We have got to do it" should now be read, "We have got it to do."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GIVE what you have. To someone it may be better than you dare to think.

—LONGFELLOW

In Lighter Vein

Nearest to It

She shut off the gramophone and turned excitedly to her father.

"Dad," she exclaimed, "that is the latest kind of jazz record. Did you ever hear anything so wonderful?"

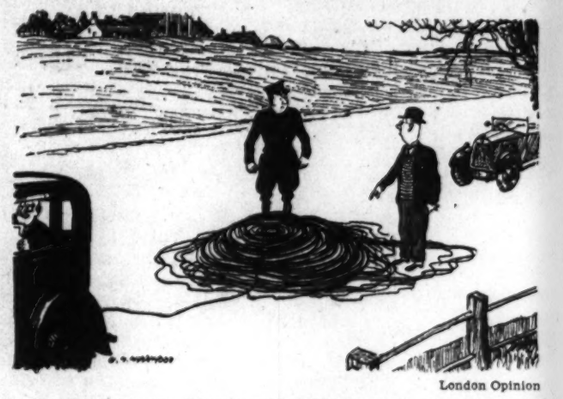
Father, who had been trying to read his evening paper, grunted.

"No," he replied wearily. "I can't say I have, although I once heard a collision between a wagon load of empty milk cans and a farm-cart filled with ducks."—*Montreal Star.*

Mr. Bryan

"One of the greatest compliments that was ever paid me, was by a young Japanese student of English in Tokyo," Mr. Bryan once declared. "I had just finished an address to the students of a Christian college when a beaming youth came forward and, shaking my hand heartily, exclaimed:

"'Mr. Bryan, it is the utmost pleasure to hear you talk. Your mouth encircles the globe and when you have broken your lip many people are cheerful.'"—*Pathfinder.*



London Opinion

Broken-down Motorist: "Good heavens! That's a long tow rope, isn't it?"

Chauffeur: "Yes, half a mile; the guv'nor doesn't mind giving a tow at any time, but he doesn't want anybody to see him doing it, when it's a car like yours."

Next

Professor: "Why are you taking this course, Mr. Brown?"

Student: "Er—well, because I am very fond of the subject. It gives me a new insight into the problems which—er—I'm called upon to meet in everyday life. It has been an inspiration to me."

Professor: "Very good. Now, Mr. Smith, you tell one."—*Washington Columns.*

The Wolf, You See, Has Ears

"Well," said the cheerful wife, who labored under the delusion that she had an operatic soprano voice, "if worst were to come to worst I could keep the wolf away from the door by singing."

"Undoubtedly!" was the instant response.

The Reply

The wife wrote from a fashionable hotel: "Dear John, I inclose the hotel bill."

John replied: "Dear Mary, I enclose check to cover the bill, but please don't buy any more hotels at this figure."—*Unidentified.*

The Silencer

A newly-married couple were entertaining, and amongst the guests was one whose conduct was rather flippant.

At supper he held up on his fork a piece of meat which had been served him, and in a vein of intended humor, remarked, "Is this pig?"

"To which end of the fork do you refer?" asked a quiet-looking man sitting at the other end of the table.—*Montreal Star.*

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Wall Hangings

Using crayola, I executed bold designs on large pieces of crash cloth and added an attractive border to each one; and I sold these as wall hangings for home or summer cottages. Be sure to lay tissue paper over the finished design before you set it with hot iron. The article can be washed if so treated. Betty L.

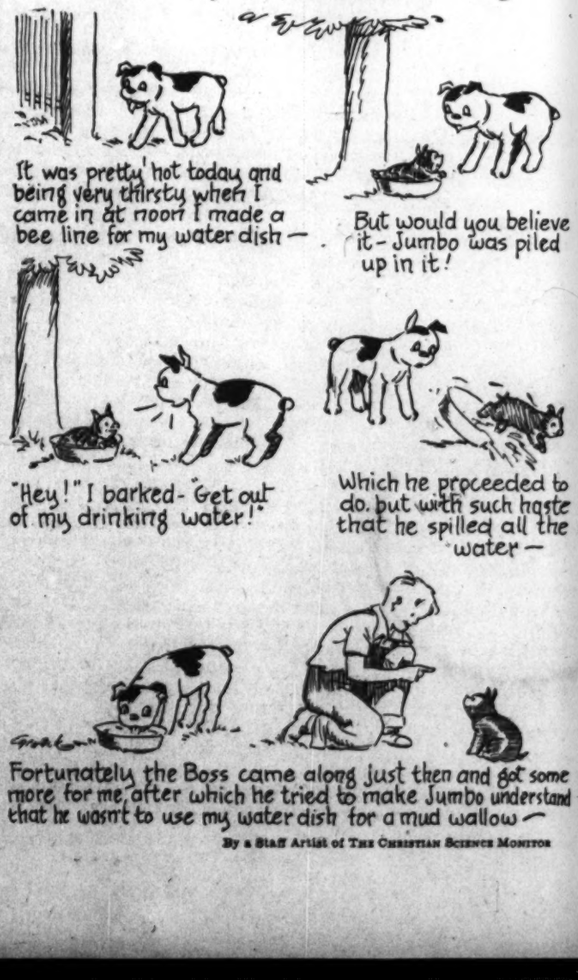
Christmas Cards

Two years ago I decided to make my own Chrtsimas cards. Before they were finished I had several orders to fill for other people. Last year I began early. I find it is best to make greeting cards in the summer months, for many customers like to buy them before meeting extra holiday expenses. This year I am not waiting for orders because I know I shall have no trouble selling all I can make. Miss C. B.

Antique Hunting

In making plans for a trip through New England in my old car, and promising myself the joy of stopping at antique shops, the idea suddenly came that I might make this a useful vacation. From friends and from shops in our neighborhood, I obtained treasured pieces of glass and china to be matched, and orders for many unusual pieces known to be found in the locality to which I was going. Thus each mile of my trip had a real incentive; my commissions were lucrative; and my friends were saved valuabale time and travel expense. Mrs. M. H. P.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


It was pretty hot today and being very thirsty when I came in at noon I made a bee line for my water dish—
But would you believe it—Jumbo was piled up in it!
"Hey!" I barked—"Get out of my drinking water!"
Which he proceeded to do, but with such haste that he spilled all the water—
Fortunately the Boss came along just then and got some more for me, after which he tried to make Jumbo understand that he wasn't to use my water dish for a mud wallow—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Cup of Cold Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE evening was oppressively warm, and between acts the faces in the audience took on a weird hue under the blaze of lights. Had not the play been out of the ordinary, it would not have seemed strange had the audience deserted the theater before the final curtain rather than longer endure the heat.

During an intermission a woman withdrew to the water fountain to refresh herself. On her way out she was obliged to pass in front of two other women deep in conversation; and although she apologized for disturbing them, they were visibly annoyed, one of them even permitting an unkind remark to escape her lips.

The regretfully guilty one was strongly tempted to be resentful. After quenching her thirst she felt a distinct repugnance at coming in contact with what now appeared to be two unpleasant, if transient, neighbors. What should she do?

Like a flash came, Take them a cup of cold water!

Impossible, was the rejoinder. Do them a kindness after that exhibition of rudeness?

More insistently than ever came the thought, Take it, take it!

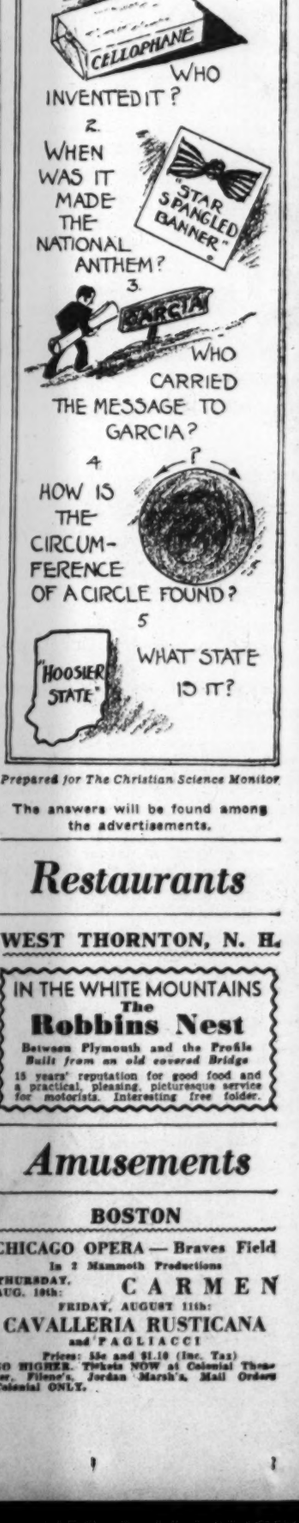
A struggle ensued; then after a further pause she drew water sufficient for two. Steadying herself as best she could down the broad stairs, and smiling, she approached the women, offering them the cooling draft.

The effect was electrical. Their countenances, which a few moments before had seemed forbidding and tense, now lighting up with surprised gratitude. They accepted the proffered water eagerly and drank it with evident delight.

During the rest of the evening there wafted to the ears of the giver such whispers as, "How kind!" "What thoughtfulness!" "Such sweetness!"

What a charming evening it turned out to be! Not until that experience did the giver realize the potential blessings that are concealed in a cup of cold water.

Pict-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

Restaurants

WEST THORNTON, N. H.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
The Robbins Nest
Between Plymouth and the Profile
Built from an old covered Bridge
15 years' reputation for good food and a practical, pleasing, picturesque service for motorists. Interesting free folder.

Amusements

BOSTON

CHICAGO OPERA — Braves Field
In 2 Mammoth Productions
THURSDAY, AUG. 10th: CARMEN
FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th: CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
Prices: 55c and $1.10 (Inc. Tax)
NO HIGHER. Tickets NOW at Colonial Theatre, Filene's, Jordan Marsh's, Mail Orders Colonial ONLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Must History Repeat?

ONE of the notable achievements of modern man is the development of the historical sense. The Renaissance man as he looked back on the Greeks had no sense of the profound gulf which separated the two civilizations. He hoped naïvely to make himself into a Greek, unaware that through the centuries vital forces had been at work which made a complete assimilation of Greek ideals impossible under the changed conditions of his world. Today we view the past as a panoramic world picture on which we can trace the evolution of forces which have brought about the changes from ancient civilization to medieval and from medieval to modern.

The besetting danger of modern man's historical-mindedness is that it may engender an attitude of fatalism. We know that a series of great civilizations has crumbled away through the operation of the forces of human greed, superstition, self-indulgence and cruelty. The whole picture suggests a mechanical struggle of brute forces, with the biological world picture of Darwin furnishing an obvious analogy. Will not the old story be repeated? Why attempt to stem the inevitable tide?

Recent years have seen a sudden outburst of pessimistic prophecies that our civilization is doomed; Spengler's "Decline of the West" is only the most extravagant enunciation of this point of view. The fact is that the world today has allowed itself to be hypnotized by its sense of a material past forcing it along a predestined path. Wyndham Lewis in his excellent study of this phase of modern thought, "Time and Western Man," has written:

> The great war and the wars that are now threatened are the result of the historic mind. It is the time-mind at work: indeed, it is peculiarly useful to the promoters of wars, hence its popularity. It says, "It's time for another war." The fact that world conditions have been completely changed by the "scientific age" means nothing to it. Shut into its dogmatic history-picture, it clamors for repetition.

The same thing is true in the economic world. Too many people unthinkingly ally themselves with the grin-and-bear-it school of economists and their theory of "the business cycle." The superficial thinker finds a glib satisfaction in the thesis of such a book as "We Have Recovered Before!" to take the most recent example, in which the present depression is compared with the major depressions of the last century, with the cheerful assurance that we will recover as we have recovered before—and presumably continue to err as we have erred before. This is cheap comfort indeed for those who have their eyes on the future as well as the past.

The historical sense can only tell us what is likely to happen if we "let things run their course." As a warning, as a bugle call to constructive thinking and acting, it is invaluable. But we must look elsewhere than into the history picture for the inspiration and energies with which to free ourselves from the tenacious hold of the past. The Greeks, whom we are so prone to see in their historical aspect only, had a faith in ideal values which the world today might well possess.

And if we cannot separate those human ideals from their historical setting, the same is not true of the divine ideal which exists outside of time. It is our privilege individually and collectively to prove that the teachings of the world's most scientific thinker are as dynamically applicable to world conditions today as when he said 2000 years ago: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

The Forty-Hour Week

THERE is apparently so much reasonableness in the Italian Government's proposal for a universal forty-hour week, put forward at the International Labor Conference, that at first sight the strenuous opposition to it from the most responsible quarters may seem strange. In the form in which it was presented it was resisted not merely by the employers' representatives but by many governments, including the British Government, which does not often take an unenlightened view of labor problems.

What is the meaning of this attitude? Could anything be more sensible, at a time when there is not enough work to go round and there are 30,000,000 persons unemployed, than to agree to distribute the work among a larger number by reducing hours?

The objection made by the British and other governments at Geneva was not directed against efforts to distribute work in this practical way. What they disliked was the hasty adoption of a universal rule before its consequences had been examined. Hence the decision to set up a committee of inquiry and to postpone the final consideration till next year.

It should be borne in mind that the proposal was specifically put forward as a measure "for the relief of unemployment." Would it, taken by itself and apart from other measures, have this effect?

It is not denied that in a period of real plenty, when the productive capacity of the world could easily satisfy and more than satisfy the needs of consumers, the shortening of hours of work would be desirable. But the present glut of goods in the world does not indicate real plenty. There is a glut in the warehouses but want in the homes, due in greater part to defects of distribution. The supreme object of organized effort should not be to standardize a low level of production, but so to stimulate and finance consumption that there will be no glut.

But if the short hours are not a cure for unemployment, it will be said, surely they are a palliative. The answer is yes, under the right circumstances; no, under the wrong. Under some circumstances, short hours would merely tend to confer a bonus on employers of sweated labor.

Reduced hours would almost certainly be accompanied by reduced wages in those countries where labor is weakest and worst paid; and such countries would reap an immediate advantage over any country which did not reduce wages. But supposing wages were nowhere cut, then the increase in wage costs arising from shorter hours would be the greatest in countries where wages were highest, and those would be handicapped in competition with countries where labor is sweated.

The ideal of shorter hours is not abandoned by those who resist this too simple and unconsidered panacea. They neither deny that the system may be used as a palliative under some conditions, nor fail to recognize that the time must come when the legitimate needs of the working classes will be provided for, and that then a shortening of hours will be in the undoubted interest of all mankind. But a universal rule which might adversely affect the best and aid the worst employers needs some modifications.

Silver Triumphant

THE extraordinary influence held by silver in the United States is very puzzling to European countries. A commodity the production of which in the United States last year amounted to only $15,000,000 seems to command more political allegiance than any other.

Generally the reason assigned for such power is the support coming during depression from agriculture. At these times the agrarian states, which have a habit of thinking that the only thing that causes depression is shortage of money, look upon silver as the logical base for new depression money. But there is a political power attaching to silver independent of that coming from agriculture. It arises from the far-flung area of silver mining, which seems to make a representative of a state producing only a few ounces a year a silver senator.

And then there is Senator Key Pittman. The Senator from Nevada is without equal in his pertinacity. Without any prepossession of what should be done, he is interested only that something should be done, and his unsleeping efforts for silver must be given a high place in accounting for the treaty on silver which has just been signed in London, and which is almost the only tangible result of the World Monetary and Economic Conference.

The treaty removes the uncertainty which has been hanging over the silver market since 1926. India then went on a gold bullion standard. Full of silver bought with the proceeds of war-time prosperity, it began to dispose of its hoards in exchange for the gold necessary to support its new currency system. Seldom has a venture been more ill-starred. India became a competitor with the mines in supplying the silver-buying market.

India was not the only non-mine competitor with which the producers had to contend. Beginning in 1920, European governments began to call in their silver coins, and issue new ones, but this time with a larger ratio of alloy. The act was an economy move. With this spare silver, these countries, led by Britain, began to sell alongside the silver producers.

These two sources of competition undoubtedly helped to break the price of silver long before the break in the general price level started. They just as certainly helped to hammer silver lower than any other commodity.

Under the treaty, India and other silver-holders, of which Spain is the chief, promise to sell their metal in orderly fashion. Unfortunately they extracted a price for their coöperation. They obtained a promise that the producing governments would purchase or keep off the market 35,000,000 ounces of silver every year for four years. The United States' share, if allocation is reckoned according to production quotas, would be about 10,000,000 ounces, or 40,000,000 ounces over the four-year period.

Senator Pittman's plan apparently envisages the purchase of this silver from the producers. At current prices this would cost the American taxpayer about $10,000,000. In this day when industries are being subsidized right and left, there probably will be little complaint, especially as, in return for the subsidy, a cloud of uncertainty has been removed from the market, an uncertainty which has kept silver longer in the doldrums than it should have been.

Mixing "Bikes" and Motors

FEW phenomena produce such trepidation in a motor-vehicle operator as does a harmless-looking bicycle rider. Pedaling his way among the passenger cars and trucks on almost any thoroughfare, he spreads an alarm altogether out of proportion to his size and speed. Motorists do not trust him. They regard him as young and irresponsible, at the mercy of numerous dangerous whims, all of which appear to them to be in marked contrast to their own mature, responsible, cautious judgment of safe procedure.

Until lately, however, the bicycle rider in the United States has represented one of traffic's minor nuisances rather than one of its major problems. But now bicycle riders are increasing. Their ranks are being swelled by recruits from both sexes and of all ages. This changes the complexion of matters quite significantly. The extent and permanence of the change depends upon whether bicycle riding is merely a passing fancy or a serious recreation with those adopting it.

Traffic authorities have not waited for time to decide whether bicycling is just a fad. Seeing two-wheeled traffic increase, they have undertaken educational campaigns directed toward both cyclists and motorists. Both groups have been apprised that the pedaler has a right on the streets and highways. With this right, it is pointed out, there goes a responsibility to exercise care and obey certain laws. One of the most interesting of these laws is a regulation, which most states have, that prohibits "trick" riding.

The sensible point of view for both groups to adopt from the very beginning of their joint tenancy of the highways would seem to be one of mutual respect for the rights of the other. On that basis, it does seem that there is room for both with reasonable safety.

Two Rules for Conferences

CONFERENCES as a method of solving the pressing problems of the world are being subjected to a fire of criticism. Their defects are obvious. Yet, if there is to be agreement among all the peoples—and it is highly necessary that there should be—this ultimately will be evolved through conferences.

They have unquestionable inconveniences. In the first place they are too spectacular. The stage is prepared, the limelight is turned on, and the public is convoked. There are high expectations; then the difficulties appear. In the end, after a series of crises and wearisome wrangles, it is decided to close up the conference with a face-saving compromise. After repeated experiences of this kind, the public begins to doubt the virtue of conferences.

The fault lies not in the method, but in its misapplication. Usually there is no serious preparation. The leading powers which will determine the character of the conference should be in preliminary accord. If they discover that is impossible, they should not make a public spectacle of their disagreements. Quiet and patient negotiations beforehand might accomplish something; but when the issue is joined in public the expectation of substantial results is negligible.

The matter is complicated by the multitude of smaller powers, each of which expresses divergent opinions. There should be no question of silencing the voice of these smaller powers, but it is desirable that the larger powers should be in a position to give a unanimous lead. Were the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Germany in accord on a policy, their advocacy would be overwhelming. But when they are divided there is an invitation to manifold opposition.

The world is fundamentally an economic and political unity. It has need of a vast government and parliament. It requires organizations which will transcend the national frontiers. And conferences should provide at least the beginnings of this great international government and parliament. They should not be decried; they should develop as a consciousness of the interdependence of the world develops.

Yet they will be discredited if a better technique is not devised. As a contribution toward that technique, two rules may be laid down now. The first is that the leading powers should be prepared to take the lead by preliminary agreements. The second is that until they are so prepared it is better to refrain.

The Casual Day

A Casual Outline of Everything

I. Why an Outline?

DO YOU want knowledge? Of course you do. Don't I go into practically every home and find every nose in a book? Well, if I don't, it's because the radio is fixed again or hasn't broken down yet. Anyway, some day, somehow, somewhere, somebody will find your nose in a book.

And I think you will join me in hoping the book is open.

That's why I am sure you want to know something.

But something is not enough. To be sure of anything these days you will have to know everything. . . . What's that? . . . Well, at least you can try.

* * *

The trouble with most people is that they have forgotten more than they ever knew. Which obviously leaves them somewhat behind in their studies. For this reason a mere *outline of history*, or *an outline of natural science*, or *an outline of philosophy*, or *an outline of art* would be manifestly inadequate. After all, the entire range of history is only a small part of human knowledge. Likewise the whole of philosophy, or art, or arithmetic, or even contract bridge. And we all know the old saying, how a morsel of knowledge is equal to a mountain of dynamite.

* * *

So, not wishing to endanger my readers, I have decided to offer them all or nothing—or maybe both—in *A Casual Outline of Everything*. And this will be offered gratis:

The best things of life are free.

But the old, and in this case indispensable, axiom about the responsibility for learning being on the pupil rather than on the teacher must not be forgotten, on penalty of having the opus discontinued.

Dear Casual:

Can you really be casual about "using the phone next door"—particularly when it's *your* phone? Let me recommend as a test of your unconcern an attempt every three minutes over a period of half an hour to ring your home on a matter of importance while the young thing next door discusses past, present, and future gayeties with her "interest of the moment" over *your* phone. M. De V. N.

Dear M. De V. N.:

I know how you feel. I used to use somebody's phone like that, and they told me. Casual.

It's because we wish the New York City fusionists success in their fight against Tammany that we hope they rid themselves of some of the appearances of confusionists.

This dressing-up business can be carried to extremes. Now comes news of a musician who wears mittens when he practices on the piano. Of course, he may be practicing Tchaikovsky's "In a Three-Horse Sleigh."

* * *

Then, too, it's just possible that modern music has developed to a point where mittens are necessary if one is going to get all the discords in.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Senator Pittman "Gets Something" for Silver—Is Newspaper Publishing an Industry?

IT WOULD be odd if out of the welter of the now moribund Economic Conference the only honors to be snatched were those won by Senator Key Pittman. The struggle to "do something for silver," which began almost immediately after Bryan's defeat on that issue in 1896, has had no more devoted or persistent leader than this Nevada Senator who has served twenty years in the upper house of Congress. Indeed, I have often thought that his native shrewdness and ability would have won him a far more prominent place in the public esteem except for his extreme preoccupation with this one issue. People are apt to dismiss him with the thought that he is just one of those "silver senators" whom the mining states have been sending to Washington for years with such pertinacity and with such slender results.

Of course, no one not devoted to the silver cause could be elected to the Senate from Nevada any more than a prohibitionist could be elected from Rhode Island. But Pittman had not merely the political incentive, but long practical experience as a miner, to impel his enlistment. He has done everything connected with mining, from wielding a pick and shovel up to fighting claim jumpers in the courts. I haven't much doubt that he fought them by other than legalistic methods, too.

The quietest of men, a worker rather than an orator, in the Senate he has attained the post of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations by the operation of the rule of seniority rather than by any very intensive interest in international matters. It is rather odd, by the way, that this man from Nevada succeeds a Senator from Idaho, Mr. Borah, in this important chairmanship. The Atlantic seaboard has not had it since the days of Lodge. The gentleman from Idaho was not to be accused of any lack of interest in foreign affairs, but there are those who feel that his interest is to be regarded as rather malign.

Pittman's achievement in London in securing an eight-power agreement for the limitation of the amount of silver which may be thrown upon the market, will not immediately assure the return of silver to its old position as a money of ultimate redemption. But it is a long step in that direction. The Alaska miner and Nevada attorney has met on equal terms such international financiers as T. V. Soong and George Schuster, and effected with them an agreement to "do something for silver." Tonopah should be burning red lights this week.

* * *

No doubt the manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association feels it an essential part of his duty to protect the newspapers from aggression of every sort—governmental as well as commercial or financial. But sometimes zeal may overrun reason. Nobody with a well-developed sense of humor would think of putting forth a statement such as the following which appears in a bulletin dealing with the National Industrial Recovery Act:

> The publishing of newspapers is not an industry, but an enterprise of such peculiar importance as to be especially provided for in the Constitution of the United States and of the several states, whose independence must be jealously guarded from any interference which can lead to or approximate censorship.

That is mere flamboyant nonsense. Not an industry? The World Almanac, quoting figures from the last census, gives figures concerning ten industries the returns from which exceeded $1,500,000,000 annually. Among these leading industries in point of volume of business the publication of newspapers and periodicals stood seventh, with an output of $1,738,298,832 for the year involved. There is, it is true, allowance to be made for the periodicals which in the census reports are lumped in with newspapers. But beyond doubt the latter are responsible for the big end of the business.

Aside from the denial that newspaper publishing is an industry, the A. N. P. A. report is disingenuous in its effort to prove that it enjoys special privileges under the national and state constitutions. The one clause in the national Constitution which has any bearing on the subject is the First Amendment, which prohibits laws "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." Obviously this is not intended to confer any special business privilege upon newspapers.

The guaranty of the freedom of the press is a very different thing from assuring the press freedom from governmental supervision of its financial and mechanical operations. Especially is it to be doubted whether the Constitution makers intended to free newspapers from the duty of joining, under the leadership of the President, with other great business enterprises in a concerted effort to restore good business conditions. No patriotic publisher would claim such a privilege and it is an error to suggest that it exists.

Notes From Paris

Feasts For Eyes and Ears

THE peaceful skies above Paris resounded recently to the martial blare of brass bands, and the balconied buildings that line its forested avenues flung back the echo of rumbling drums and crashing cymbals. Eight of the greatest military bands of Europe gathered in the French capital for a charity festival under the auspices of one of the leading newspapers. The colorful plaid kilts of the Scots Guards' pipers swung in cadence with the wail of the bagpipes. The brilliant gold-braided scarlet coats of the British Grenadier Guards' band burned all the brighter beneath the somber dignity of their tall black busbies. The gilt-trimmed tricorn hats of the Spanish Republican Guard band bobbed engagingly and in rhythm with the long, swaying tails of their tight little jackets. The burnished brass helmets of the French Garde Républicaine glittered in the summer sunshine, and the pompons and tassels nodded and swung in step with the prancing horses. Equally colorful and varied bands from Belgium, Italy, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands completed the joy of the hundreds of thousands of Parisians who lined the Champs Elysées all the way from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde, and the Grands Boulevards from the Madeleine to the Opéra; and who packed public parks and Paris auditoriums to hear the series of concerts given by the bands during three days' stay. Then, suddenly, it seemed, they were gone; the last stirring strains of their various national anthems died away, and once more the sadly gay swell of the accordion and the impatient, raucous honk of the taxi horns took up the interrupted tune of peaceful Paris at work and at play.

* * *

Crystal Charm For Fountains

The silver splash of countless fountains under golden summer sun is one of the greatest charms of Paris. In past centuries many of France's greatest sculptors joined the landscape architects in designing and executing the wealth of liquid beauty which reached its highest point of perfection in the famous fountains of Versailles. One of the best-known artists in France has recently revived this tradition. At the Rond-Pont des Champs Elysées, not far from the corner of the Place de la Concorde where the new American Embassy building is nearing completion, six beautiful fountains send silver jets of spray high into the air, where they are outlined against the dark green of the tall chestnut trees that encircle the Place. The rusty iron piping which formed the base of these fountains has lately given place to beautiful examples of glass work by France's premier artist in crystal, M. René Lalique. Three of the fountains represent birds clustered in graceful attitudes around a two-tiered basin. The other three present a stylized concept of plant life, and particularly an arrangement of fernlike stems which recalls the capital of a Corinthian column. When the fountains are covering these with a halo of silver spray in which the sunlight makes myriad rainbows, the effect is indescribably beautiful, and when the fountains are not playing, the crystal bases constitute artistic decorations in the midst of their squares of bright green turf.

* * *

Turning Back The Centuries

Paris celebrated recently the fourth centenary of Michel de Montaigne, French writer of the sixteenth century. Montaigne was not a Parisian, being from southwestern France, and he had some severe things to say about the Parisian atmosphere and its odors. But he admitted that Paris won his heart in spite of it all. "I love it tenderly," he wrote, "even down to its warts and stains. I only feel French by this great city—great in peoples, great in the felicity of its situation, but above all great and incomparable in the variety and diversity of its commodities: the glory of France and one of the noblest ornaments of the world." It is hard to realize that Montaigne's Paris was a relatively little town just emerging from the Middle Ages. One of the increasingly rare relics of that period, the Tower of Jean-Sans-Peur, is soon to be restored and preserved as a historical monument. The blackened stones of the little tower are all that remain of a mansion built for the Dukes of Burgundy near the end of the fourteenth century. Too small for a museum, the tower is to be turned into a home for the archives of the Old Paris Commission, and as such it will house ancient documents which, like the manuscript of Montaigne cited above, pertain to the Paris of days gone by.

* * *

Looking Under Tinsel Mask

Montmartre is almost synonymous, for most visitors from other countries, with the gay frivolity of cabarets, dance halls and night clubs. Actually, this tinsel mask of frivolity is a thin and artificial surface, beneath which there is the same seriousness and the same sober industry that characterizes most other districts of Paris. If a stroll along the steep and tortuous, but busy and bustling, streets of Montmartre in the morning, when the strong sunlight has dissolved the glare and glitter of the night lights, does not sufficiently reveal this fact, then one may consult the latest statistics of the Municipal Library. For these figures show that more books were lent last year in the Eighteenth Arrondissement—which includes Montmartre—than in any other division in the city. The same statistics show that the poorer classes all over Paris are reading much more now than formerly. This, however, is attributed chiefly to the fact that unemployment leaves many with abundant leisure for reading.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Japan's July Celebrations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial on "July," although brief, was both interesting and instructive. I beg permission to add one to the list of countries that enjoy special celebrations in July. I feel very strongly that Japan should be included with her "Birthday of New Japan." For it was on July 14, 1853 (eighty years ago), that the official representative of the Shogun formally received from Commodore Perry the letter from President Fillmore suggesting hospitality to foreign nations. That letter was received, according to the official receipt, "in opposition to Japanese law." That was a confession that the old policy of seclusion and its prohibitions could no longer be strictly maintained. It seems perfectly proper, therefore, to call July 14, 1853, the birthday of New Japan. And the following year the new policy was confirmed by Perry's treaty of peace and amity.

There are other July dates that are important ones in the record of the evolution of New Japan. On July 29, 1858, the Townsend Harris treaty of trade and commerce, the first of its kind, was signed at Yedo, and it went into effect July 4, 1859. Moreover, it was on July 17, 1859, that the first formal commercial transaction between Americans and Japanese was started in Kanagawa (Yokohama).

Thus Japan has a share in France's Bastille Day, our Independence Day, and other July dates.

Floral Park, N. Y. ERNEST W. CLEMENT.

One Use for Leisure

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading the article in the Monitor, written by Mr. Rufus Steele, entitled "What Will Million Workers Do With 13,000,000 Hours of New Leisure Each Week," I immediately began to ponder what I would do with the leisure that might be mine if the office in which I am employed should operate on a five-day week basis.

As my thought went back over the several things I have always wanted to have more time to do, that which seemed to be outstanding and more persistent than the rest was the thought of owning a home. One reason for not having a home of my own was that I did not have time to care for it; that I did not have time to make the garden, which has always seemed a very necessary part of a home; and that I did not have time to enjoy it with my friends with whom I would surely want to share it.

With the possibility of having this leisure before me, I began to consult advertisements of homes for sale, talk with real estate men, and get lists from banks. Whether or not it ever materializes that I do own this home, I am thoroughly enjoying the steps to be taken to find it, and I feel reasonably sure that in due time I shall have ample opportunity to spend whatever extra hours may be mine cultivating a little garden. BERNICE M. MANN.

Waltham, Mass.